



The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)



69234 四拜禮 號六十月九英港香 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920.

日五初月 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$35 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

THE DRAFT SCHEME.

London, September 14.
A draft scheme for the institution of a Permanent Court of International Justice has been published by the League of Nations. The scheme, which appears in a special supplement of the League's official journal, is published bi-lingually, namely in French and English. It consists of 36 Articles, and has been prepared by the International Committee of Jurists. It was submitted to the Council of the League at San Sebastian, which decided to ask M. Bourgeois to prepare a Report for submission at the Council's Session in Brussels in October. The Council will then take a definite decision, which, in turn, will be submitted at the first meeting of the Assembly at Geneva in November.

In a letter communicating to the Governments of the members of the League of Nations the scheme prepared by the International Committee of Jurists, the Council of the League emphasises that all members of the Committee signed the Report. The Council strongly urges its ratification, declaring that failure would be an irreparable international misfortune.

The scheme provides that judges of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly of the League independently, from a list of candidates which will be prepared from the list of the Hague by the Permanent Court of Arbitration instituted at the Hague by the Conventions of 1899 and 1907, each group consisting of two candidates. The Court will be composed of fifteen members, elected for nine years. A concession is, however, made to national susceptibilities by an Article, giving each party to a dispute the right to have among the judges dealing with the case one judge of his own nationality, chosen preferably from the list of candidates. The Court must hold a Session each year, and the President will be empowered to call extraordinary Sessions if required. On the delicate question of the Court's competence, the project says that when a dispute has arisen between States which it has been found impossible to settle by diplomatic means and that no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the Court. In the case of States which are members of the League, the Court shall have jurisdiction to determine cases of a legal nature concerning the categories of disputes mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Covenant. The Court shall also take cognisance of all disputes submitted to it by a Convention between the parties. The Hague is proposed as the seat of the Court.

LEAGUE'S FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

London, September 14.
The League of Nations Financial Conference, which opens at Brussels on the 14th inst., is expected to last a fortnight. All nations, including the United States, will be represented by three delegates each. Germany, Austria and Bulgaria have been invited to send delegates, but only in a consultative capacity. Britain will be represented by Lord Cullen, former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Lord Cullen, former Governor of the Bank of England; and Mr. Henry Bell, General Manager of Lloyd's Bank. Canada and India will also be represented.

The Dominions' representatives will be: Canada, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, (Minister of Militia); Australia, Mr. J. R. Collins (Permanent Secretary to the Treasury); India, Mr. H. F. Howard (former Secretary to the Finance Department); Sir Marshall Frederick Reid (who is Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) and Mr. Sazibhor Churrimbohy (representing the Bombay business community); New Zealand, Colonel Sir James Allen; South Africa, Mr. Blankenburg (Acting High Commissioner).

THE COAL FIGURES.

DISPUTED BY MINERS' FEDERATION.

London, September 14.
As was to be anticipated, the Miners' Federation has not taken long in challenging the Government's coal figures, cabled yesterday. The Federation has issued a statement that the costs of production include an abnormal amount spent by the mine-owners on development, and it contends that this expenditure will continue high as long as the owners believe decontrol is approaching, because their profits are guaranteed regardless of the preparatory capital expenditure, which is always counted as an item of legitimate cost under the Coal Mines Act.

The Federation attributes the reduction in output during the three months ended June 30 to the usual holidays and says it does not affect the Federation's annual calculations of surplus. It attributes the reduction in exports, on which most profit is made, to a diversion of export coal to inland use in order to build up an accumulation of home coal with a view to the possibility of a strike.

The Federation asserts that with a return to normal conditions in expenditure on development and expenses, there will be a sufficient surplus to wholly meet the miners' present demands.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

COMMITTEE'S IMPORTANT REPORT.

London, September 14.
The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Colonial Medical Services recommends a unified service, the appointment of a Director General, and that the candidates ought to be young and newly qualified men and should have been seconded to some hospital appointment at home as Resident Medical Officers. The candidates should be selected by competitive examination, which should be a general examination for public services, but candidates must also be examined as well as as a specialist. The minimum pay should be £1,000 per annum.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE?

ELECTION CONTESTS IN MAINE.

Portland (Maine), September 14.
Polling in the Maine elections for the State Governorship and other offices is now going on. The latest returns show that all the Republican candidates for Congress will probably be elected by overwhelming majorities and that the State Legislature will also be strongly Republican. Women have everywhere availed themselves of the vote, mainly for Republican candidates.

The interest in America in these elections is due to the tradition that the polling in Maine is usually indicative of the feeling of the whole country.

BIGGEST MAJORITY ON RECORD.

Later.
A landslide in favour of the Republicans is now quite clear from the voting in the elections for State Governorship and other offices. This is regarded as a significant result, as, adapting the parallel of Lancashire and England, it is commonly recognised that what Maine thinks to-day the United States thinks to-morrow.

The decisive character of the Republican victory is demonstrated by the fact that its majority is by far the largest it has ever secured in Maine. The poll was unprecedentedly heavy owing to the participation of women. The League of Nations question was a prominent issue.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

REVIEW OF MILITARY SITUATION.

London, September 14.
Particular interest lies in a telegram from Warsaw which has been communicated to Reuter dealing with military probabilities in the near future, in view of the reported intended new Bolshevik offensive against Poland on both extreme wings.

According to the message, the period of large operations on the Polish front may be considered to have virtually terminated. No sudden changes in the situation on the Polish-Bolshevik front are expected. The sole object of the Polish movements is the clearing of the Grodno-Brestlitovsk line from Bolshevik bands and the freeing of East Galicia. The Bolsheviks in the north are alleged to be actively working to provoke a conflict between Lithuanian and Polish troops. The success of such an intrigue would be a considerable advantage to the Soviet military. The Moscow Government recognises the risk of Odessa falling into the hands of Ukrainian peasants who have risen in revolt and threaten the Soviet rear. The Soviet has consequently tried to win over the Ukrainian chief, Machno, but the latter has refused and remains faithful to the treaty with Wrangel.

Wrangel is negotiating with Ataman Petlura with a view to common action against the Bolsheviks. One of Petlura's conditions is recognition of the independence of Ukraine with all its attributes.

LORD MILNER NOT RESIGNING.

BUSY ON IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

London, September 15.
The Morning Post authoritatively states that the reported resignation of Lord Milner is absolutely without foundation. Since the Armistice he has been and is now closely engaged on a number of questions of momentous interest to the Dominions and Colonies and also the Empire as a whole, which he hopes to carry ultimately to settlement. He is now in the best of health, and present obligations compel him remaining in office during one of the gravest periods in the nation's affairs.

LATEST NEWS FROM "MESOPOT."

London, September 14.
A War Office Mesopotamia communique mentions the employment of a mountain gun at a range of 700 yards effectively in repulsing a nocturnal attack on a blockhouse on the Felojah Railway. In the Baqubah area, the column mentioned yesterday moved from Itharab to Ebujira for the purpose of dealing with villages and tribes responsible for the attacks on the railway column from Kizilrobat, mentioned on the 11th instant and, is continuing to advance south. It reports that the railway is intact for two miles south of Kurdabra, which is 76 miles from Bagdad.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mexico City, Sept. 13.
With a view to advantaging the mining industry, a Presidential Decree has been issued. It proclaims that mining companies owing taxes prior to 1st January may have same cancelled upon paying the 1920 dues levied prior to 1st November. Another decree extends the time for filing claims for damages due to revolutionary activities until 6th March.

A MARE'S NEST.

London, Sept. 13.
With reference to Senator Harding's statement cabled on 12th Sept., Reuter is informed that the purpose and meaning of both the British and French texts are identical and Senator Harding's whole contention, which specially refers to Article Twenty-one of the Covenant of the League, is regarded as a mare's nest.

DAMAGED AMERICAN WARSHIP.

London, Sept. 13.
Lloyd's agent at Lhasa reports that the U.S.S. Pittsburg has been sunk in the Red Sea, after the lighterage of her mails, ammunition and provisions.

LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

INTERPORT BOWLS.

SHANGHAI WINS FIRST MATCH.

Shanghai, September 16.
Shanghai has won the first Interport Lawn Bowls match by 23 points to 13. [Presumably the match was Shanghai v. Hongkong, although the contest is a triangular one. Hankow also participating.—Ed. H.K.T.]

EX-ENEMY PRISONERS.

BOUND FOR TRIESTE.

Singapore, September 15.
Sixteen hundred German, Austrian and Hungarian war prisoners, captured on the Russian front and held since in Siberia, are en route from Vladivostok to Trieste. They are under the supervision of the Repatriation Committee at Vladivostok and are sailing on the Naikai Maru.

RUBBER AGENTS MEET.

PRESENT SITUATION CONSIDERED.

Singapore, September 15.
Rubber growers' and planters agents have met at Kuala Lumpur to consider the position. Their decision has not been published.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, September 15.
A \$1,000,000 loan has been concluded. The Government will use the money for distributing rice among the starving people. The President has sent out a circular telegram strongly asking the Tsuchuns of various provinces to render assistance in the famine districts as soon as possible.

Shanghai, September 15.
Chin Yun-pang, the Premier, has despatched an official to investigate the military conditions in Amoy and Chiaochoo. The State Department, on receiving a report from Outer Mongolia to the effect that Jaminoff's force has entered eastern Mongolian territory, has ordered Chang Jok-lin to despatch troops there.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN HONGKONG.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR MOTORISTS.

There has been quite a deal said and written lately about dangerous motor driving in Hongkong, consequent on one or two recent accidents, and on enquiry at the Police Department we have been made acquainted with the latest steps that have been taken towards ensuring greater safety to the public and also guidance to motorists.

In addition to the already existing Regulations governing the speed at which cars may travel in the various districts of the Colony, there has now been established twelve specially controlled areas in which very cautious driving is essential. These areas have been marked by the erection of warning posts, of which there are two varieties—a "Diamond" and a "Triangle." The "Diamond" has been used in all cases where schools, etc., call for the exercise of care, and the word "School" etc., is displayed in both English and Chinese immediately under the sign. The "Triangle" sign has been used in all places where slow speed and special vigilance are necessary. These warning signals (painted red) face an approaching driver on the left hand side of the road and bear a hand sign of the road and bear a number. On passing that sign the driver will remain in the controlled area until he passes a similar signal (painted white) on the right hand side of the road bearing the same number as the first signal. The speed limit within such areas is strictly ten miles an hour.

Although an official announcement is soon to be made as to the location of these areas, we are in a position to enumerate them and do so for the guidance of all motor car users. They are situated as follows:

No. 1 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal at each end of Quarry Bay village.

No. 2 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal at each end of Bay View Village.

No. 3 Signal.—A "Diamond" signal with the word "School" in English and Chinese, 50 yards either side of the Wanchai School, Morrison Gap Road.

No. 4 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal in Garden Road near St. John's Cathedral, with another one just above Kennedy Road, and a third in Lower Albert Road, near the Old Murray Battery. This set of signals will thus regulate cars proceeding either straight up Garden Road or turning round past the Volunteer parade ground.

No. 5 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal in Upper Albert Road, near Government House gate, with its corresponding sign outside the University premises. This means that the whole of Caine Road is within this controlled area.

No. 6 Signal.—A "Diamond" signal in Caine Road 50 yards on either side of the Italian Convent. This bears the word "School" in English and Chinese and although within the area controlled by Signal No. 5 has been erected to denote extra caution.

No. 7 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal at the east end of Robinson Road and the west end of Park Road, thereby controlling the whole length of Robinson Road.

No. 8 Signal.—A "Diamond" signal, with the word "School" in English and Chinese, on the Pokfulam Road, 50 yards on either side of the Saiyungpun School.

No. 9 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal on the west side of Pokfulam Police Station, with another signal at the junction of Victoria and Pokfulam Roads at the bottom of the Dairy Farm hill, and a third near the east end of Victoria Road (generally known as Jubilee Road). This set of signals governs this "Y" like junction of roads.

No. 10 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal at each end of Aberdeen village.

No. 11 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal on the Aberdeen-Republic Bay Road outside the entrance to the brick works and another at the east end of the golf links.

NO TRAIN TO CANTON.

BANDITS GATHER NEAR SHEKLUNG.

Information has been received in Hongkong that bandits in the vicinity of Sheklung have assembled to render assistance to Chan King-ming, whose force is still at Waichow, and have destroyed a section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The service to Canton is thus suspended to-day.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.75. Temperature—85. Humidity—75.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SAUNDERS, SEPTEMBER 18.
Theatre Royal—Bandman Company present "Nothing But the Truth"—9.15 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
Wiseman, Ltd.—Annual shareholders meeting—12.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.
Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co.—Shareholders meeting—12.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.
Douglas S.S. Co.—Shareholders' meeting—noon.

No. 12 Signal.—A "Triangle" signal on either side of the Repulse Bay Hotel.

It will thus be seen that the danger spots of the Colony have been clearly indicated. Although in some cases three signs have been used, a driver will know that, no matter which way he is driving, he is bound to meet the second sign at the end of the area. It is within these numbered areas that he must take care and proceed slowly.

Similar signs are now being prepared for erection in Kowloon at spots where they are deemed necessary, and regarding the location of these we hope to give information so soon as matters have sufficiently progressed.

CLOSED ROADS.

In view of the fact that certain roads in Hongkong are, either from the danger point of view or for some other reason, unfitted for motor traffic, the Police Department are definitely closing them and already have in course of preparation a number of signs to indicate that fact. These signs consist of plain red discs (18 inches in diameter) and when ready will be placed to close the following roads:—Shankwan Road (the stretch from the tramway terminus to the village), Kennedy Road, Broadwood Road, Peak Road, Conduit Road, Mosque Street, Mosque Junction, Ice House Street (from the Dairy Farm to Des Voeux Road), Wyndham Street, Hollywood Road (pass the Central Police Station), Old Bailey Street, Shelly Street, Peel Street, Aberdeen Street, Caine Lane, Cochrane Street, Wellington Street, Tung Street, Sai Street, Possession Street, Eastern Street, Centre Street, Western Street, Babbington Path and Oakland Path.

To mark the closing of Ice House Street (an action that we think in every way, highly desirable) four signs will be used, one at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Corner, one at the American Express Corner, one at The Telegraph office Corner, and one by the Bishop's residence.

In other minor directions (which will be announced later) the Police Department is very seriously tackling the traffic problem, and we can only vouchsafe the hope that all motorists will co-operate in making these official efforts productive of increased road safety.

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AGENTS.

**SHILLING FUND TO BUY
COAL MINES.**

**OWNER'S SUGGESTION TO
TRADE UNIONISTS.**

A large number of mining
students attended a meeting held
at Cardiff recently to listen to a
debate on the nationalization of
mines. Sir John Lister-Kaye
presided. In the absence of Mr.
Frank Hodges, Secretary of the
Miners' Federation of Great
Britain, a paper prepared by him
was read by Mr. T. Marly Jones.
It was suggested in the course
of the debate by Sir John Beynon
that the 5,000,000 trade unionists
in the country might pay 1s. per
week each, and with such a fund
acquire the mines.

Mr. Hodges said that if the
nation allowed the coal-owners to
pursue their present methods, in
20 years all the best seams in the
established coalfields would be
worked out, while in 10 years the
finest seams in the new
coalfields would be exhausted.
Great Britain could only hold her
own as a great commercial nation
so long as she maintained control
of the coal trade in its productive
and consumptive aspects. The
elimination of waste was essen-
tial and it was necessary that the
coal-owners should not be allowed
to continue wasting the nation's
supplies. The industrial history
of the last 200 years revealed the
fact that the mine-owners
had worked the coal to a mat-
tress of waste of human life and
of the coal itself. The treatment
of the workmen during the last
20 years formed one of the black-
est pages in the country's history.
The development of the coal
industry was not due to private
enterprise, but largely to the in-
ventive genius of men like Watts
and Stephenson, and mainly to
the fact that it was bound of
necessity to enlarge.

He had sufficient courage to
prophesy that the community
generally, and the Miners' Fed-
eration particularly, would not
allow private enterprise in the
coal trade to continue the forma-
tion of large amalgamations
which bade fair in time to
absorb all colliery undertakings
into one great trust. The
moment the Miners' Federa-
tion desired to enforce it,
Nationalization would become an
accomplished fact. He knew
something of the temper of the
miners in South Wales, and there
would be no increase of output
while control by the Government
continued. The way to secure
an additional output was to pass
through Parliament a scheme of
democratic control.

**"NATIONALIZING A RUINED
INDUSTRY."**

Sir John Beynon (Chairman of
the Monmouthshire and South
Wales Coal Owners' Association)
in reply, said of all industries
suitable for nationalization he
would place coal last. Complex
in nature, it would be hopeless in
the hands of civil servants, who
would rather see the industry
perish than incur a reprimand
from a superior. (Laughter.)
If the coal trade were con-
trolled by a Government
Department the community could
not expect a civil servant to take
chances in its management, or to
accept responsibility for any
failure, if a bold policy miscarried.
Colliery owners had not been able
to pursue developments during
the war, but with the signing of
the Armistice it was possible to
carry out many needed exten-
sions and alterations. Un-
fortunately, in the industry
to-day there was not a suffi-
ciency of money to prosecute the
policy of development. The col-
liery owners were only allowed a
pre-war standard of profit, which
was heavily taxed, and it was
impossible to interest the invest-
ing public in colliery property.
He was amazed at the miners'
leaders allowing the prevalence
of such a state of affairs, and he
would suggest that if nationaliza-
tion were brought about they
would be nationalizing a ruined
industry.

It had been stated that the
miner would only give of his best
when the nation acquired the
mines. He ventured to suggest
that if it were possible to nation-
alize one-half of the mines
and leave the remainder in the
hands of private firms, the
collieries in the hands of private
enterprise would always be full
of workmen, while the others
would lack labour. The idea of
happiness only being found in
communism had been explored
on numberless occasions. Under
nationalization all ideas of
striking to enforce demands or
views would necessarily have to
be forgotten. It was impossible
to imagine that the State, having
acquired the mining industry,
could tolerate a general strike.

**DEFYING OFFICIAL
THUNDERBOLTS.**

**ANGRY SURVEYOR ON
THE WARPETH.**

"For the housing complaint
there has been called in the wrong
doctor, and he has engaged too
many nurses, whose orders are to
spoon-feed, or let the patient die."
With these words the Newbury
Borough Surveyor sums up his
reasons for the housing shortage,
and proceeds to deliver a breezy
attack on Government officials
generally and the Ministry of
Health in particular.

In a letter to the Chertsey
District Council, supporting their
protest against building delays,
the Surveyor (Mr. S. J. Lee
Vincent) writes:—

Ministries are like a celebrated
man's opinion of corporations,
for they have no soul to be
damned nor body to be kicked.

I suggest to you that you
follow our lead, and brush aside
all those monstrousities, profes-
sional illusions, parasites who
call themselves "commissioners,"
"directors," "controllers," and
what not.

Take the plans you like best,
which the district needs. Raise
your money locally as far as
is necessary to start; say, 25
houses.

Buy bricks, timber, and glass,
and go ahead by direct labour.
Ignore the Department. Let
corporations and local authorities
have been to see us in the past
two months, and of that number,
over 60 have decided on direct
labour, and another 60 will follow
suit, I believe.

You will have the usual official
thunder-bolts, but they dared not
attempt to stop us, and
will not dare stop you.
We did all I have advised
you to do, and commenced
to build without sanction six
months ago. To-day we have
four good houses occupied, four
more will be occupied next week,
20 more are roofed in, and

(1) All sanctions have been
received;

(2) P. W. Loans Board have
sent us all the money we asked
for;

(3) We refuse to admit any of
the housing officials into our
meetings or on to our job.

Ridicule will help to kill this
absurd Housing Department.
Independence of action and the
assertion of authority by local
authorities will give the coup de
grace.

Bureaucracy is like the Old
Man of the Sea to the Sinbad of
Local Government, and must be
shaken off.

**FINGER PRINTS OF NEW-BORN
CHILDREN.**

The Bureau of Missing Persons

of the Police Department of New
York, says a Reuter message,
advocates the passing of a law
requiring physicians, when filling
birth certificates, to include the
finger prints of a new-born child.
This "furnishing scientific iden-
tification of every person from
the cradle to the grave." Such a
record would be valuable, it is
suggested, not only in pursuit of
criminals, but for the identification
of persons killed in accident, and
in tracing the victims of kidnappers.

Nationalization went farther
than that. It necessitated that
all labour should be at the dis-
posal of the State to be drafted
about the country as necessity
demanded. He denounced the
Sankey Commission as being bad
in its constitution, and pointed
the way for labour to take its
share in the mining industry in
the capitalist sense. He sug-
gested that the five million trade
unionists in the country should
contribute to one huge fund 1s.
per man per week. If they did
that and acquired the mines in
that way they would start an in-
dustry under conditions hitherto
undreamt of by private enterprise.
Capitalism had no sentiment, and
if the worker only made up his
mind to become his own employer
in that way, and if he showed
himself capable of directing in-
dustry, then capitalism would die
a natural death.

The Chairman outlined the
proposals of Mr. Justice Sankey
for local, district, and national
mining councils, and of Lord
Gairford for a sanctioning
authority, a mining department,
and an advisory council, includ-
ing labour. These ideas, he
thought, were practically identi-
cal and such a policy could be
immensely aided by the organiza-
tion of the National Alliance of
Employers and Employed, who
would be glad to meet representa-
tives of the owners and the
miners for that purpose.

**LORD ROSEBURY AS
PROPHET.**

**KING RECALLS HIS WAR
FORECAST.**

The King has cabled to Lord
Atholstan, president of the
Imperial Press Conference at
Montreal:—

"This gathering of repre-
sentatives of all parts of the
British Empire marks a fresh
epoch in the history of jour-
nalism, and is an important
development of the first con-
ference of 1909, that was mem-
orable for the prophetic utterances
of Lord Rosebery in his in-
augural speech on that occasion.
May your joint efforts be
crowned by success, and may
they, by securing the freedom of
the Press, aid in the formation
of a well-instructed public opinion
and promote all that tends to the
advancement of civiliza-
tion and of the well-being, moral,
social and material, of the
world."

The speech of Lord Rosebery,
which the King thus recalls, was
made on June 5, 1909, when he
said:—

There is a hush in Europe, a
hush in which one might almost
hear a leaf fall to the ground.
There is an absolute absence of
any questions which ordinarily
lead to war. . . . All, then, fore-
bodes peace, and yet . . . there
never was in the history of the
world, so threatening and
overpowering a preparation for
war.

Without any tangible reason we
see the nations preparing new
armaments. They cannot indeed,
arm any more men upon land, so
they have to seek new armaments
upon the sea, piling up this
enormous preparation as if for
some approaching Armaged-
don.

When I see this bursting out of
navies everywhere, when I see one
country alone asking for 25
millions of extra taxation for war-
like preparations; when I see the
unprecedented sacrifices which
are asked from us on the same
grounds. I do begin to feel
uneasy as to the outcome of it
all; and to wonder where it will
stop; and if it is merely going to
bring back Europe into barbarism;
or, whether it will cause a cat-
astrophe in which the workmen
of the world will say, "We will
have no more of this madness
and foolery which is grinding us
to powder."

**POISON GAS IN THE NEXT
WAR.**

**IMPORTANCE OF THE DYE
INDUSTRY.**

In any future war the use of
methods of chemical warfare must
be reckoned with, says a writer
in the Times. They may be re-
garded as inhuman and atrocious,
but so are practically all direct
methods of war, and until war is
abolished altogether, questions of
military efficiency, not of senti-
ment, will determine the weapons
to be used.

It may be pointed out that
poison gases are not the last word
in chemical warfare, and quite
conceivably the chemist may
develop methods which are mild
and humane compared with
guns and bombs and the
other paraphernalia of the older
warfare. If, for example, a whole
army could be put out of action
by being intoxicated with alcohol,
the method could not be called
atrocious or cruel, yet it would be
perfectly effective from the
military point of view, and it is
not beyond the bounds of
possibility that the chemist may
find means of doing something of
the kind and of paralyzing some
sense or function in a large body
of men simultaneously by agents
which will not mean loss of life or
even permanent injury to health.
But without indulging in specula-
tions of this kind the fact that
has to be faced is that by actual
experience chemical warfare has
been proved to be militarily
efficient.

GERMAN METHODS.
The Germans were led to the
introduction of poison gas by the
frequent failure of the usual
methods of attack. They wanted
a weapon which was not only
superior to them but would also
not tax the German chemical
war industry beyond its capacity.

That poison gas could meet this
latter requirement was mainly
due to their possession of a great
dye-making industry. They
proved its military efficacy first
in April, 1915, when it might have
been decisive had it been em-
ployed sufficiently extensively, and
again at two later periods, one
when they sprang the surprise of
mustard gas and the other in the
great attack of March, 1918. The
Allies adopted it reluctantly,

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first as a counter measure,
but gradually becoming convinced
of its potency as a weapon
developed it with rapidly increas-
ing energy, until finally chemical
warfare in all its various forms
became well established and was
incorporated in the military
programmes as an aggressive
resource of the highest import-
ance.

To the United States, entering
the war with a fresh and
vigorous, if relatively inex-
perienced, mind, chemical war-
fare appealed with such force,
after she had been given every
opportunity of ascertaining what
had been done, that her eagerness
to employ it overstepped the
capacity for production. Her
papers were full of utterances
giving it a position second to no
other among modes of warfare,
and even after the Armistice the
hoardings in New York were to
be seen covered with placards
inviting recruits for the chemical
warfare service of peace.

THE NEW ARM.

Poison gas has thus established
itself as an effective and con-
trollable new arm in war—as is
implied by Falkenhayn's remark
that "It was years before it was
possible to control gas with any
certainty as a weapon"—and on
more than one occasion it
nearly gave the enemy the
mastery he sought. But in the
war it was subject to one check,
which is absent in time of peace.
Protection then "marched" pari-
passu with attack; it was not
always just ahead. There were
more than two years and

continuous contact at the front,
every new agent employed was
promptly identified, and the
existence of an extensive research
organization at home favoured
the rapid discovery of counter-
measures.

In peace the conditions are
entirely different. A country
may quietly work out new
substances and methods of
chemical warfare without its
neighbours knowing anything
about them until they are sud-
denly produced on the battlefield,
while there will be no special
war research organization ready
to investigate them and devise
measures for meeting them. In
these circumstances the country
attacked will be nearly helpless
unless it is in a position to deliver
a counter-blow, and that implies
that it too, has not neglected
research into new substances and
methods, and that it has the
manufacturing resources that will
enable it to produce the neces-
sary material without delay.

The existence of a strong dye-
making industry will go far to
enable these requirements to be
met, and will moreover constitute
by far the cheapest method by
which they can be met. From
considerations of self-defence and
protection against aggression it
is therefore essential for this
country to have a well-established
dye industry, and accordingly it
is the duty of the Government to
see that our dye industry, now
struggling to gain its feet, re-
ceives without delay the measure
of assistance that it promised it
always just ahead. There were
more than two years and

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A SECRET OF THE WAR.

WHERE GERMANS GOT
THEIR GLYCERINE.

A writer in a Home paper says:—Where the Germans got the glycerine for the manufacture of high explosives was one of the mysteries of the last two years of the war. It was a puzzle not merely to the British Government, one of whose members made the belated announcement that glycerine could be derived from lard, but to English chemists who were aware that fats, of which lard was one, were the sole substances from which glycerine hitherto had been derived. We had closed down by the blockade the entrance to Germany of fats from the outside, and during 1917 and 1918, it did not seem possible that she could have fats enough to keep her population alive and furnish the glycerine for explosives as well. Somehow she was managing. Yet theoretically, she ought not to have been able to do so, and a circumstance which supported the theory, though it was contradicted by the facts, was that she appeared to have no soap. Soap is also made out of fats. In short, she evidently was short of fats: yet she had the glycerine.

The contradiction could only be reconciled on the supposition that she was getting glycerine out of something other than fat. That is exactly what she was doing, and the story of how she did it is one of the curiosities of research. The story begins with Pasteur. Many years ago, the great Frenchman was exploring the splitting up of the cells of substances by enzymes, or, to use a simpler word for the purpose of this argument, the power of yeasts. By yeasts, cells of sugar can be split up into alcohol and various acid gases. All these are simple substances, yet nothing except these powerful yeast enzymes will do the conjuring trick. Long after Pasteur's classic researches, both while he was living and after he was dead, chemists sought to find the key of the mechanism whereby this wonderful transformation is effected. In connection with the transformation there are two side products. Besides the alcohol and the carbonic acid into which the sugar is split, there was always a small quantity of acetic aldehyde, and still more mysterious, a minute quantity of glycerine. The quantity of glycerine was proportionately very small.

A PURELY ACADEMIC
PROBLEM

The aldehyde, we may say in passing, are the substances which lend flavour to the various forms of drinkable alcohol, so that from an industrial point of view there might have been, though there was not, some profit in following them up. But that was not the research chemist's incentive. He continued to investigate the acetic aldehyde, which might be expected to vary according to the amount of oxidation which the alcohol underwent, and also to probe that surprising appearance of glycerine, because these phenomena might afford some explanation of the way the transformation was worked. It was, you might say, a purely academic problem, on which the governing bodies, even of research institutions were inclined to frown because it appeared to lead to nothing profitable. Dr. Harden in London (and at the Lister Institute as a matter of record) had done a good deal with the problem up to the outbreak of war, and his researches were well known to the German chemists. Among the ramifications of his researches it became known that of the transformations into alcohol and carbonic acid, acetic aldehyde and glycerine were effected in the presence of certain sulphides, the amount of acetic aldehyde left after the conversion was much increased. The fragmentary quantity of glycerine increased with it.

WHY GERMANY WAS SHORT OF
SUGAR.

The German chemist Neubauer vigorously prosecuted the inquiry from this point during the first two years of the war. He prosecuted it to such valuable effect that the 20 per cent. of acetic aldehyde which could be got was still further increased, the glycerine increasing with it, and to cut a long story short, eventually the amount of glycerine that could be got out of sugar was no less than 30 per cent. That is where the Germans got their glycerine during the last years of the war; and that is why, though Germany is a country which used to export 211,000,000 of sugar a year they

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY.

LENIN'S GREETINGS TO
LONDON CONFERENCE.

Cannon-street Hotel, E.C., was recently the scene of a national convention to establish a Communist Party for Great Britain. Delegates were invited from all organisations, local communist groups, and independent socialist societies which accept "the fundamental bases of communist unity: (a) The dictatorship of the working class; (b) The Soviet system; (c) The Third International." The organisations participating were pledged to abide by the decisions of the convention on "points of tactics," and to merge their organisations in the new Communist Party.

The delegates were mainly from the British Socialist Party and various left-wing Socialist bodies. Prior to the convention the Provisional Committee received a wireless message from Lenin sending greetings to the convention, and condemning the refusal of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and her followers to collaborate in the foundation of the new party.

Mr. Arthur Macmanus, the chairman said that it was a somewhat unfortunate experience that it had taken three years of revolution in Russia, and two years of deliberations in this country to bring the conference into being. Advocating the need of the social revolution he said that even if there should be a revolution in this country, it was never the revolution of the revolutionary that was responsible for the action of the counter-revolutionary who would stand in the way of the revolution. There was no substance in this, but the counter-revolutionaries were not prepared to resort to rather than allow Russia to stand free and open to all the world and justify communism as a constructive force.

Mr. Thomas Bell, of the Communist Unity Group, Glasgow, moved a resolution repudiating "the reformist view" that a social revolution could be achieved by Parliamentary action, and Mr. Robert Williams, supporting, said it would be a good thing to have a few men in Parliament who, every time a Cabinet Minister spoke, would cry "You're a liar! You're a liar! You're a liar!"

were short of sugar for domestic purposes. If it had not been for this chemical reaction, the fruit of an inquiry pursued solely for the sake of knowledge by a few isolated chemists, Germany would have had to go out of the war after the first two years of it.

THE MORAL.

The work of Faraday, out of whose experiments with bits of copper wire and magnets, have grown the dynamo of to-day and all our methods of electric locomotion, and the transmission of electric power, has often been quoted as an example of the inestimable value of what seemed at the time a mere piece of scientific curiosity. The example that has just been given of the supply of the sinews of war from a lump of sugar, is an example from biochemistry that can be set by the side of it. But that is not the sole moral. A great deal is being said at the present moment about the importance of the manufacture of dyes as a key industry and as providing the implements by which ploughshares can be beaten into swords when necessity arises. But the point which nearly all the protagonists of this need dwell upon is that what is wanted most is the large equipment. So also, when the writer went for The Observer three years ago to see the factories of British Dyers at Huddersfield, he was impressed by the provision for the large scale manufacture of "intermediates" which are necessary to the cheap production of dyes and chemicals. But he was not impressed by the provision for research. The great strength of the German chemical industry does not reside in its large-scale manufacture, but in the fact that it can afford to keep going a thousand chemists, many of them engaged in the tinkering researches with apparently unprofitable problems, such as we have just described, in the hope that perhaps in twenty years, time they may offer a return for their training and upkeep. It was that return which the grubbing chemists, not all of them German, made when they discovered the secret of glycerine.

"ANTIPATHY TO WORK."

GEN. BOOTH ON LABOUR
PROBLEM.

General Booth arrived at Liverpool recently from New York on his return from a tour embracing Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Ceylon. Discussing the situation in Australia and New Zealand with a representative of The Times, General Booth said:—I feel there must be some scheme for a conference or consultation between the leading men of those countries and the old country that is, if you want to hold them. The war has drawn them to us in a remarkable manner. The first necessity in maintaining this spirit of unity is some method of keeping them better informed. Prominent men out there, including men of Cabinet rank, have said to me that they feel isolated. "We read in the newspapers," they say, "what we really ought to know before the newspapers get it."

Whether or not it is possible to have some sort of federal scheme for the Empire (continued the general), with an Imperial Chamber of some kind, time alone will show. But I do think the other idea is desirable and practicable. I am quite aware that some of my friends will say, "What about the extreme parties in those countries? True, there is an extreme section of the Labour Party, and an extreme section of anti-British sentiment in which, in some way, the Roman Catholic Church has got itself mixed up. These sections are so noisy that they give the impression of being much more influential than they really are. But I am quite convinced that one way to meet them is by free and open conference. I do not want to criticize the Australian people. They are wonderful; their very faults are only the faults of their qualities. It is to be hoped that they get rid of the drink evil. I have been greatly impressed by the improvement in Canada as the result of prohibition.

Referring to labour questions General Booth said:—I find in nearly every country there is emerging a kind of antipathy to work. This is quite a different thing from the ambition to be well paid for what work you do. It is a very serious danger, especially for the next generation. If we are going to cultivate the idea that there is something inimical to human life and happiness in work per se, they came to me in Australia and asked me to use my influence about five-day week agitation, which, when I examined it, I found means four-and-a-half days. I told them there is an old book which says:—"Six days shalt thou labour."

It is a frightful thing that a man should have a constitutional objection to labour. The backbone of the Labour world in this country consists of men of some religious training and moral integrity. Let them speak out on these lines. I also think the great body of the rank and file of the Labour Party in this country, if not religious in our sense, consists largely of men and women of moral character who have been brought up under the influence of religious teachers and who look with contempt on this Bolshevik cackle. I want them to come out in the open, and not leave the movement in the hands of the extremists.

BLUEJACKETS CALL ON
ADMIRALTY.FIRST CONFERENCE OF
ITS KIND.

Twenty-one bluejackets had a heart to heart talk with Earl Beatty and the First Lord at the Admiralty recently, on grievances of the lower-deck ratings of the Navy.

The men represented the Inter-Port Welfare Conference at Devonport, which has been considering the decisions of the Admiralty on the submissions made by the first Naval Welfare Committee.

Chief Writer C. S. King, chairman of the Devonport Welfare Conference, said that last year the Navy Welfare Committee secured the men direct representation on the Board of Admiralty Committee to deal with disabilities of service of 400 years' standing, but the authorities had not dealt sympathetically with the recommendations of the committee.

"We were received very kindly," said one of the deputation after the interview was over, "but it would be incorrect to say that we are quite satisfied. The situation is more hopeful."

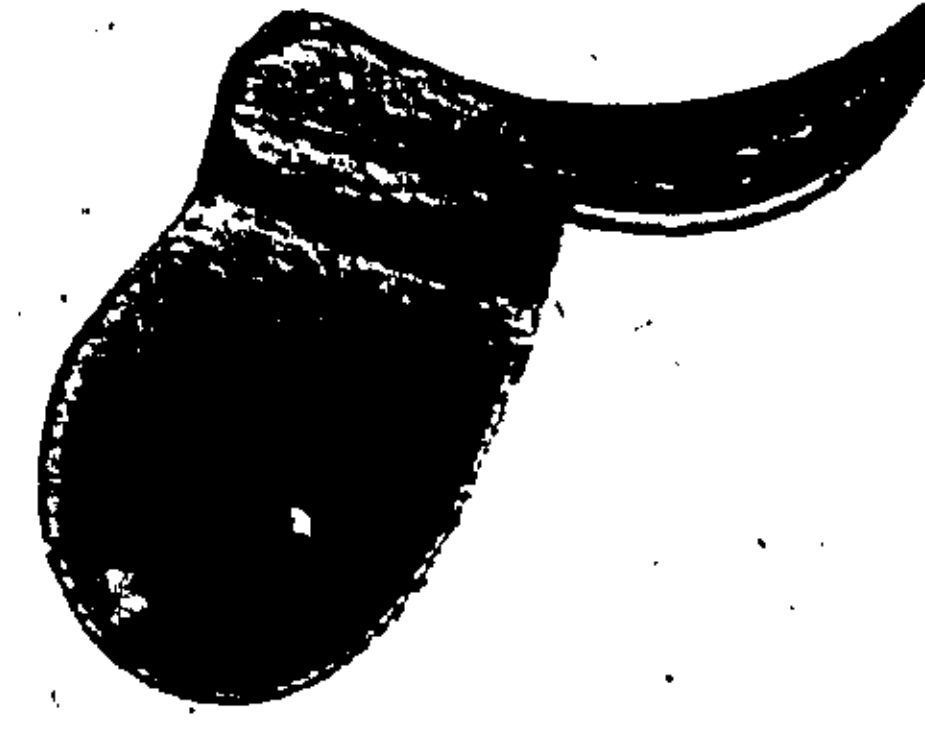
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LINES FROM
LINKUMDODDIE.

"Linkumoddie"
Ecclefechan, N. B.
11th Aug. 1920.

Dear Sir—

Aye, to be in Italy (or wherever the heat is) now that August's here. An optimist: these days might be described as a man who goes out for a walk without an umbrella. About the most popular page in most newspapers nowadays is that which contains the weather forecast. Aye, we've had a fierce time of it with Icelandic depressions and secondary winds and the like. For myself, I don't care a curse about the difference between the one or the other. The wind can quadruple itself eight times over if it likes it, it would only keep dry. Aye, there's been a lot of spoilt holidays this year mind I'm telling ye.

We've got a Baillie in our town of wonderful commonsense. The other day he admonished a grocer for selling ham, instead of hunking him. Future generations when they study the annals of the early twentieth century will wonder what grocers were for, if not for selling ham, but on a close study they will be surprised to find that there were close periods for ham. The grocer was selling poultry and fish, which were in season, and he inadvertently sold ham.

Now ham sold on Wednesday afternoon is dangerous—to the seller, and so is tobacco, curiously enough, though it is often sold. Other commodities are equally dangerous but not always on the same day. It all depends nowadays on which day the statutory half holiday falls. Butcher meat, for instance, if the weather happens to be hot, may be more dangerous to the customer than to the seller if purchased the day after a close day. In the case of lots of articles it depends if they are purchased round the corner, and which corner. Some really clever folks don't know on which day they may purchase a pair of boots and which a steak, and what's a great deal more important, they often don't know which is which when they have purchased them.

The only thing needed now is a half-holiday handbook with an index and a table of ones. What was it we won the war for again?

Scotland had her night in the House of Commons last week. One night! Now Scotland, though no running about with a revolver in her hand and robbing mail trains as an acknowledged right, so to speak, has for all that, her own grievances in these revolutionary times. For a long time back the Highlands and Islands have been the scene of agitation with the purpose of largely increasing the number of smallholders. Progress has been very slow and naturally enough friction has generated. Ex-soldiers have long memories and hence much of the trouble to-day. It is more difficult for many of the soldiers to get back to the land to-day than it was to break through the Hindenburg Line. All sorts of excuses are made, many of them going to prove that the Board of Agriculture is a department behind the times and with an imagination characteristically bovine.

The housing problem is common to all Scotland. It almost rivals in slowness land settlement. Another subject of keen discussion has been the soaring cost of education. But Scotland receives little consideration from Westminster. Fortunately for Ministers and officials, Scotland is a land almost wholly populated with the descendants of Job.

Though there's aye a lot of disappointment after Scottish night in the Commons, yet there's neverdispeace north of the Tweed. But does anyone in their sane sober senses suppose that if Scotland had a Parliament of her own there wouldn't be more vigour and purpose-like handling of all our institutions than at present? Agriculture, education, housing, all and everything would be further advanced than they are to-day. It stands to reason they would if they were handled and worked on the spot. As it is every thing is done through deputation to the Scottish Secretary. English officials have peculiar ideas of what is good for their Scottish Colony. Money and valuable time are wasted by the result that our national affairs often come out of the Chamber at Westminster badly gassed and out of shape. The English are often the first to admit that Scots folk are strong in the business instinct. Maybe if some of this quality was reserved for a Parliament of their own, there would be less reason for its overflow abroad!

Aye, the financial aspect of education is most awful the now. All over the land the rate had gone up and with lots of folk it's come to a question of whether they're getting anything like their money's worth out of the schools.

Lots of folks will mind when it was quite common for bairns to leave school at 11 and 12 years. This early set-off didn't by any means kill the spirit of culture in many minds. The Mechanics' Institutes, Night Schools, Literary Societies and the study of good books were the means of producing men and women with sound minds, whose influence is with us even to the present day.

To-day we have compulsory education to 16 years and later to 18. Man, I think there's a great danger in over-education. The kids to-day are fair smothered with knowledge and they're very apt to show it. Mind ye, it doesn't do to understate a common man's intelligence, for often the man who has to stoop to pick up an H. picks up someone else's money with it, and nothing I think destroys the only thing in the world worth having—the creative faculty—more than over-education.

Aye, the child leaves school maybe more soundly educated from the scholastic point of view than a generation ago but as often as no he doesn't know how to use his many advantages as well as his father used fewer opportunities. The father had less to handle, the child has often too much. To know all the names of the rivers of China and the names of all the wives of Henry the Eighth—and not know how to write an intelligent letter to their parents often passes for education to-day. Of course we can aye see the faults in other folks' bairns—never in our own. I often think that it's because of this perfectly human failing that so many school teachers manage to hold on to their jobs, for when ye come to think of it, it's often the folks that cannot write with originality and haven't the faculty of being able to present the thoughts of others in a pleasing form, that teach English in our schools.

And there's another thing. Training in character development and morals is often deficient. The defects are seen everywhere—at home and in business. Is the young Scotsman as keen on intellectual, social and industrial progress as his forefathers? I have my doubts. He receives freely many privileges for which his ancestors had to fight sternly. Education is one; political rights are another. I doubt whether many to-day do much to improve their education when they leave school.

At any serious function the balance of the audience is often in "the sore and yellow leaf." Is it I wonder, better to have been educated and to have forgotten or to have not been educated at all? I don't think there's a hair's difference to draw between them.

I see Mr. Churchill's been catching it again. Winnie has an unhappy knack of playing into the hands of his enemies. Discretion and modesty were never among his strong points. He's never content till he's once more in the centre of controversy. But may be he doesn't find it uncongenial.

Aye, Mr. Churchill has always had a fondness for sunning himself in the popular gaze. But this newspaper writing trick got him into hot water last week and his article on Poland—though maybe teeming with profound thought and grand solutions—was the means of providing cover for a little sniping at the Government. L. G. has a lot to put up with these days and the fact that he does put up with free lancing of this kind only goes to show one of two things: that he can't afford for some reason to quarrel with Churchill or in the event of his giving him the sack, that he can't put his hand on a better man to fill the job of War Secretary. This sort of thing is akin to encouraging a man to smoke in bed and throw the lighted match ends at the window curtains. The position to-day might be considered even more serious than that. Add gunpowder under the bed and that just about meets the case.

An ordinary newspaper man can do quite a lot of damage while merely thinking the while that he's trying his best to earn his salary but if you add to that the fact that he's at the same time the head of the War Office, the combination for trouble is a broadsword strong one, mind I'm telling ye.

But for all that, his claims should be kept in mind should a general controller of the universe ever become necessary. As it is, he'd be better employed revolving for the present in his own particular orbit and not roaming like a fiery comet over the firmament at large. What's more forbye, if he's no careful the Amalgamated Union of Journalists will start a lightning strike one of these days that'll put him out of business for good and all.

Well last week-end saw the passing of the Irish Disorders Bill. I don't think much of it. I think the same as the Fife gardener who recently married, on the return from the honeymoon was asked by his master what sort of a wife he had got.

"Ah, weel sir," was the reply "she is God's handiwork right enough, but she's no His master-piece."

A measure like you simply advertises the bankruptcy of British statesmanship.

Matters are very bad in Ireland to-day. A terrible guerrilla warfare is being waged. And we are back to the old played-out expedient of coercion! When the time was ripe a generation ago Home Rule was accepted by the majority of the people of the United Kingdom. Time went on but it has, however, never reached the test of practical experiment. Of late years Sir Edward Carson has stood in the way and instead of an Ireland expectant and optimistic we have a country degenerating to utter confusion and chaos.

By all means let law and order be firmly but fairly restored in Ireland and let discipline be maintained among the armed forces of the Crown; but also give Irishmen a rallying point—some scheme of self-government capable of composing historic differences and calling to the aid of the country the energy and undoubted talent of its sons.

The Government are always looking for someone to give a lead. Mr. L. G. is constantly demanding advice and a policy, but they must do the job themselves. It's their job on how to govern and if they can't do it why don't they get out? A Government with no proper opposition can never hope to govern. It needs to go to the country and start all over.

Mr. Lloyd George has got too much to do. In his anxiety to score off Mr. Asquith (who by the way is well on the way to sinking into a Van Winkle coma nowadays) forgot two things—his own democratic past and Ireland. Our Prime Minister borrowed his robes from the Carsonian wardrobe. He's a quick change artist in these days. Imagine the L. G. of the Limehouse days sitting contented the while to hear of introducing martial law in Ireland without a semblance of

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Oxford Sausage

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & GOLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.WATCHMAN'S
WAGES.ACTION FOR RECOVERY
FAILS.

In the Summary Court before His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood (Puisne Judge) this morning, Suddah Singh, a watchman, sued Tsun Cheong of 144, Des Voeux Road West, for \$26.50 (\$3.80 being five days' wages due to the plaintiff and \$23 being damages for wrongful dismissal).

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Blake for the defendant.

His Lordship in giving judgment said:—In giving judgment in this case, I want to make one thing clear to start with, and that is, that I do not regard this case as in any way a test case for the other parties whose names appeared on the writ in the first instance. I am not going to pronounce any opinion on the merits of their case at the present time. It seems to me that in order to justify the dismissal of each of them, the defendant firm will have to prove some special default on the part of each man.

Mr. Blake:—So far as I know they are not making any claim.

His Lordship:—This is not to be a test case on the relations between the firm and the seven watchmen. I am merely taking this case by itself. I find, then, as a fact that plaintiff was given notice of dismissal on the 13th July, that he was given

more than 24 hours' notice. I find that the condition of his employment, which was in writing, was that in case of any default made by him in connection with his duties his employer should be at liberty to dismiss him by giving him 24 hours' notice. The question for decision is whether he had or had not committed such default.

I find he was employed as a head watchman to be in charge of six other watchmen, that it was his duty to see that these watchmen were on duty, two at the time, continuously. I find that during recent months his employer had complained to him about the way in which the watchmen were performing their duties. I find that on the 22nd June a theft occurred in one of the houses with regard to which these men were acting as watchmen, and that no watchman was on duty, also on the 7th July, a man was robbed outside one of these shops at 11 p.m., and no watchman was on duty. This is evidence of neglect of duty by the plaintiff. In consequence of these facts the Kai Fong held a meeting on the 12th July, and on the following day the defendants, who had been employers of the plaintiff and the other watchmen, acting on the results of the discussion at this meeting, gave notice of dismissal to the plaintiff and the six watchmen. And so far as the plaintiff is concerned, I find that they were justified in giving such notice and that the plaintiff has no cause of action. Judgment for the defendant and costs.

debate. The debate, such as it was, went strongly against the Government, as was evidenced by the newspaper reports. Bats, bullets and bayonets prevailed over conciliation and courageous statesmanship. But it hasn't solved the Irish problem yet, mind I'm telling ye.

Yours etc. R. McW.

ASK YOURSELF THIS QUESTION.

YOUR HAPPINESS DEPENDS
LARGELY UPON THE
ANSWER.

Are you feeling as well and looking as young just now as you should do? If not, why not? You are just as old as you feel, and your feelings and looks depend largely upon the condition of your blood.

If the blood is rich and red it feeds the brain, nerves and muscles, keeping them fresh, flexible and vigorous. If the blood is poor, watery, and filled with poisonous acids, the whole system speedily falls into an unhealthy condition, the face becomes thin and haggard, symptoms of age become apparent when you still should be feeling young.

"What is the secret of good blood?" you ask. "How am I to restore health to my blood, and thus to my body, when I am feeling ailing and weary and old before my time?" Tens of thousands of people, not in this country only but throughout the world, will tell you that they have found this secret in Dr. Williams' pink pills, the renowned blood and nerve tonic.

For over thirty years, by their direct and powerful action on the whole system through the blood Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have been curing (often in the worst and apparently most hopeless cases) where ordinary medicines have proved of no avail) anaemia, nervous breakdown, general weakness, indigestion, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, malaria, and the special ailments of women. They are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Sachuen Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$3 for six bottles, post free.

If you are ill or ailing, or not so well as you would like to be, begin your own cure to-day. Delay where health is concerned is dangerous.

NEWS OF AMUNDSEN.

ENCOUNTER WITH A
POLAR BEAR.

Nome (Alaska), July 27.—Captain Amundsen has arrived here. He came on a tug.

He left his ship, the Maud, by sledge. On his way he was storm-bound on an island for ten days. All were well aboard when he left.

On his arrival here the explorer was taken to a hotel, where several hundred people assembled to greet him. He related an encounter he had had with a Polar bear last winter, when one of his arms was broken.—Renter.

A message received from Amundsen last May announced that he expected to reach Nome in July or August. After a short stay there to get mails and stores, he proposes to put the Maud into the ice around Wrangel Island, and expects to drift for the next five years across the Polar Sea.

It was in June 1918 that the Maud left Norway with the explorers. They wintered off Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly point of the mainland of Asia, and the first attempt to enter the pack last September had to be abandoned.

NOTICES.

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Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 24
Empress of Japan	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
Empress of Asia	Jan. 19	Feb. 9
Empress of Russia	Feb. 10	Feb. 28

Passengers in Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far as possible, their departure from the Pacific. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by letter or cable (paid passenger) to London. For particulars apply to the Pacific Coast Office, 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, 2477 & 2478.

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S.S. "LAKE PAUL" Friday September 18th, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

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3rd Floor.

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EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Calcutta M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 16
Toba J. C. J. L.	Sept. 17
Dilwara P. & O.	Sept. 17
Egmont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 20
Yokohama N. Y. K.	Sept. 20
Honolulu M. O. S. K.	Sept. 20
L. Farrar R. D. Co.	Sept. 20
Crosskeys A. L.	Sept. 20
Tarda P. & O.	Sept. 21
Mentor B. & S.	Sept. 21
Kanawha P. & O.	Sept. 22
Tanyo M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 22
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	Sept. 23
West Himrod S. & D.	Sept. 24
Khiva P. & O.	Sept. 24
Atlas M. O. S. K.	Sept. 25
Van Waevel J. C. J. L.	Sept. 25
Arabia M. O. S. K.	Sept. 27
Korea M. T. K. K.	Sept. 27
Katori M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
C of Dunkirk B. L.	E. Sept.
Eledu P. S. T. Co.	E. Oct.
Tosa M. N. Y. K.	B. Oct.
Ajar B. L.	Oct. 1
Changsha B. & S.	Oct. 1
Hungaria D. & Co.	Oct. 3
Euryalus B. & S.	Oct. 3
Tamba M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 4
St. Albans P. & O.	Oct. 6
Tyndarus B. & S.	Oct. 6
Nankin P. & O.	Oct. 8
Tajima M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 8
Baron M. J. C. J. L.	Oct. 8
Stentor B. & S.	Oct. 8
Harold D. R. D. Co.	Oct. 9
Msdun F. W. & Co.	Oct. 10
Morioka M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 12
Helenus B. & S.	Oct. 12
Vinita L. A. Co.	Oct. 13
Eldena P. S. Co.	Oct. 15
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Oct. 15
Mishima M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 15
Matoppo B. L.	Oct. 15
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 20
E. of Russia C. P. O. S.	Oct. 21
Tanyo M. T. K. K.	Oct. 23
Dakar M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 23
W. Hixton L. A. Lo.	Nov. 4
Nile C. M. Co.	Nov. 6
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	Nov. 22

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Borneo M. D. & Co.	Sept. 16
Sinkiang B. & S.	Sept. 16
Sado M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 16
Kumsang J. M. Co.	Sept. 17
Tijlboet J. C. J. L.	Sept. 17
Bengkalis J. C. J. L.	Sept. 17
St. Albans P. & O.	Sept. 17
Hr'loong D. L. Co.	Sept. 17
Jacor P. M. Co.	Sept. 17
Choyang J. M. Co.	Sept. 17
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 17
Tjisondari J. C. J. L.	Sept. 18
G. Apar P. & O.	Sept. 19
Tean B. & S.	Sept. 19
Tijboda J. C. J. L.	Sept. 20
Shin-i M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 20
Torilla P. & O.	Sept. 21
Haiching D. L. Co.	Sept. 21
Chipsing J. M. Co.	Sept. 21
Shantung B. & S.	Sept. 21
Kanchow B. & S.	Sept. 21
Hopsang J. M. Co.	Sept. 21
Kashgar P. & O.	Sept. 22
Sunning B. & S.	Sept. 23
Haihong D. L. Co.	Sept. 24
Kwaisang D. L. Co.	Sept. 25
W. Henshaw S. & D.	Sept. 25
Tijmanoe J. C. J. L.	Sept. 26
Yatshing J. M. Co.	Sept. 28
Kitano M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 30
Yotorofu M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 31
Tomira M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 3
E. Crown S. & D.	Oct. 14
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 16
Hokuto M. D. & Co.	Oct. 19
L. Faulh P. M. Co.	Oct. 24



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TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 22nd.

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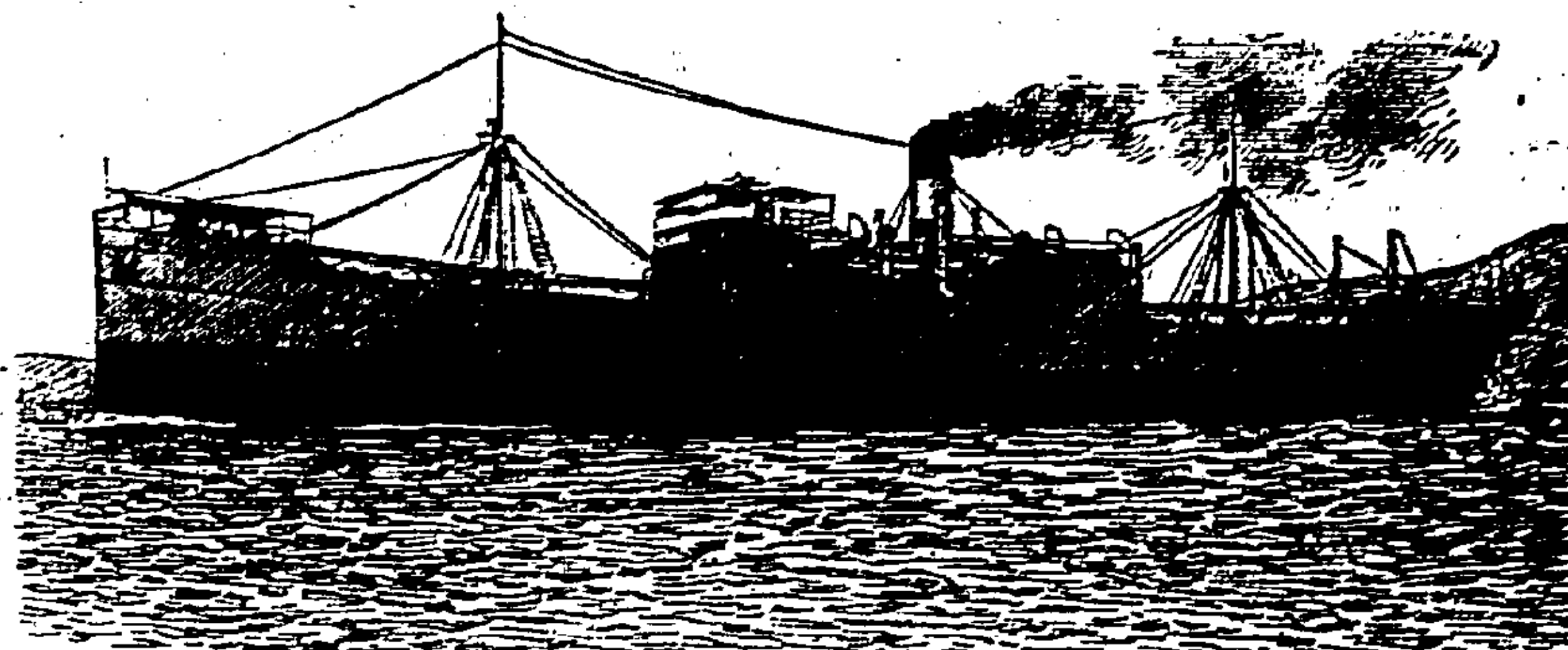
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 "JASON" 31st October London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "ELPENOR" 16th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp

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 "PELEUS" 19th October Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
 "TELANON" 2nd Nov. Liverpool.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship
 "WAWALONA"

having arrived from Portland, Ore. via ports, on September 10th consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 16th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after September 17th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 United States Shipping Board
 Emergency Fleet Corporation
 Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
 Hongkong, 10th September, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

From NEW YORK

The Steamship
 "MOORISH PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Port. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 17th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S. S. "JACON"

From CALCUTTA via PENANG, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on September 17th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after September 18th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
 Hongkong, 11th September, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPEAN PORTS.

The Company's Steamship

"ANDES MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All Claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
 Y. YASUDA,
 Manager.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1920.

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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
 LONDON and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENALDER"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 25th Sept. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd September, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"BORNEO MARU"

From JAPAN

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 15th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. or they will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 28th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1920.

TWO-HANDED LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.

REMARKABLE PLAY AT HURLINGHAM.

One of the most remarkable lawn tennis players seen in public for a long time is Mr. W. R. Whitaker, who is playing in the Hurlingham tournament.

He plays with both hands. Having no back-hand stroke, he makes up for this deficiency by changing his racket over to his left hand and turning the shot into a forehand drive.

This subtle device was so extremely puzzling to the opponent he was playing yesterday afternoon who was Mr. A. W. Dawson, a sound player, that he took the set off him at 6-1.

It took some hard thinking on Mr. Dawson's part to counter the double-drive player. With most players the back hand is the weakest part of his game, and old tournament players attack remorselessly until it breaks down.

The player who can play equally well with either hand is not new to lawn tennis. We seem to remember that Mr. Hillyard, a lady champion, employed this gift with great success.

Other great players with comparatively poor back-hands, such as G. H. Smith and A. W. Goddard, defended their weak spot by running round the shots and developing what was called in the days an "elephant" drive.

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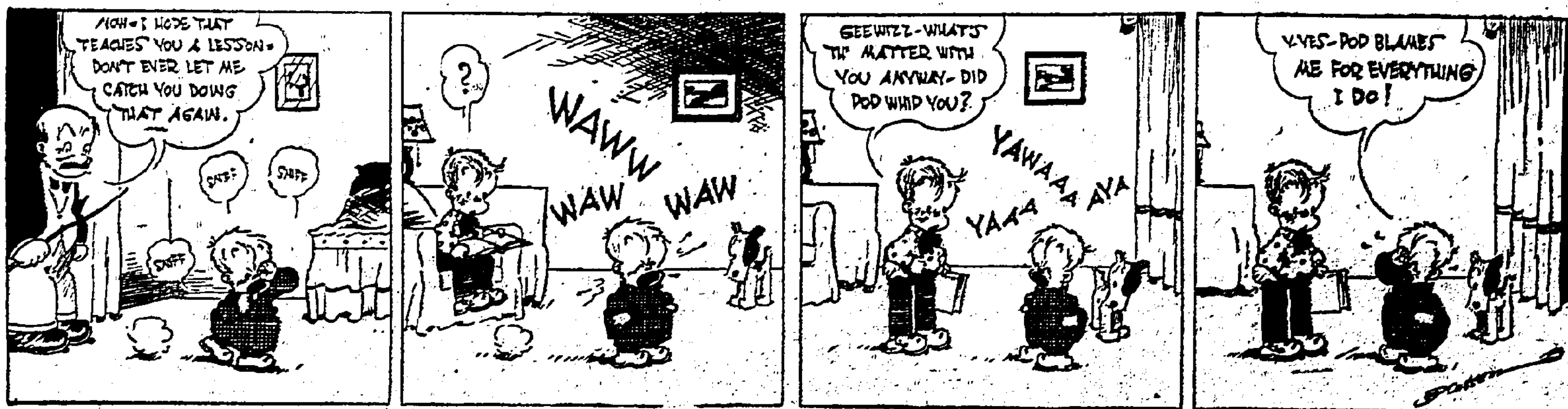
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920.

THE NEW "FREEDOM"

The other day we were surprised to get a cable making mention of the British Communist Party. Up to that time we did not know that such a body existed. Home papers now to hand, however, show that it was established some six or seven weeks ago, the inaugural meeting, which was attended by small and scattered groups of Communists in England, Scotland and Wales, having been held in London. In reading over the accounts of that gathering, we notice that it was confined to bodies advocating the dictatorship of the working class, the Soviet system and the Third International. It was attended by about 170 delegates, of whom some dozen were women, and on a card vote which was taken a rank and file strength of not more than 5,125 was disclosed, in addition to which there were probably some 200 or 400 neutrals. That should give us as to the extent of the movement. One of yesterday's telegrams stated that the National Executive of the Labour Party had refused the application of these Communists for affiliation, concerning which, it is interesting to note, there was a very small majority for, at the inaugural meeting of the Party, indicating that from the very start of its existence divided views prevailed amongst its members.

What will especially strike those who are interested in extreme movements of this kind in the Old Country is the fact that the primary object of this new organisation is summed up in the words "the dictatorship of the working classes." We had an idea that Socialists and Communists were dead set against "dictatorship" by anybody. But apparently the "anybody" should now be read "anybody else." They are quite willing to agree to a dictatorship so long as they do the dictating. Now, let us look at some of the ideas of these people, as reflected at this meeting which formed the organisation with the high-sounding title, "The National Communist Party." One of the delegates was so far "advanced" in his views that the mere dictatorship of the working classes was not enough for him—he wanted also the dictatorship of the man with a gun in his hand. "We must point out," he declared, "the historic value of a gun in the hands of a man of the working class." We could not possibly give to this "Comrade" a better answer than that contained in the report of another delegate at the conference—that there is a danger of relying too much at this moment on guns and not enough on brains. And he added, ironically we presume, that "a great many people talk about guns who have never seen one." So much for guns and brains, in neither of which does this party at the moment appear to be over-stocked.

The real Soviet idea, of course, is to work through the medium of soldiers' and sailors' and workmen's councils, but after a rather heated argument the Communists, at the meeting to which we are referring, expressed themselves in favour of utilising Parliament at least for the time being, the main argument influencing the delegates being that they would enter the House simply to demonstrate the futility of political action and to make the Parliamentary machine unworkable! Would the Oath of Allegiance stand in the way? Of course not—as one of the delegates put it, "we have no scruples so far as the oath is concerned" and he urged that they should break it as they saw fit. Another speaker, thought it would add to the Communist strength if they had a man in the House of Commons who, every time a member of the Cabinet spoke, replied: "You're a liar! You're a liar! You're a liar!" These are some of the constructive ideas animating these madcaps. They want to wield a dictatorship, backed up with the gun if necessary; they want to enter Parliament, not to do anything, excepting to make the Parliamentary machine unworkable; and they want to shout down any and every body holding views which differ from their own. This is the New Freedom with a vengeance. We are delighted that the Labour Party has given them a sharp rebuff by refusing to concede them affiliation. Which shows at any rate that our Labourites are not quite as insane as these Communist fanatics.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

PROOF!

If the Hongkong Government needed any convincing as to the reality of Hongkong's house shortage, the study of the advertisement columns of the local press would suffice, quite a number of people advertising for immediate or early possession. But perhaps more convincing still would be information relating to the number of replies that advertisers receive who have announced that they have houses either to let or for sale. One case has come to our notice of where an advertisement, relating to a six-roomed house to let in Kowloon, brought as many as nearly forty replies. And the number of private enquiries we hear of adds more than ever to the conviction that Hongkong's house shortage is a very real and serious matter. A good many of the people at present resident in Hotels are there for the simple reason that they can get no place of their own, though they are constantly on the look out. A big new block of flats in Kowloon—where rents will be by no means low—have already been bespoken, though they will not be completed for some weeks to come, and wherever there is a sign of building in progress more enquiries reach the builders than they can satisfactorily deal with. Private residential hotels are still full to overflowing despite increasing rates, and one wonders sometimes where all the visitors to the Colony manage to find room. True it is that there is quite a deal of building activity in the Colony just now, a goodly proportion of which is being financially assisted by the Government, but we mention the above facts to show that there is still need for official thought and action before Hongkong reaches a position of housing sufficiency.

TOWARDS CLEANLINESS.

Hongkong has often prided itself on its comparative cleanliness for an Eastern city. Visitors tell us that the European portion of our city is as clean and well kept as anything they have found in the Orient and our own experience leads us to favour that view. But our large native population is still in need of a good deal of education as to the value of house and street cleanliness. A journey through the maze of streets west of the Fire Station will bring that fact forcibly home to anyone who ventures that far. Here can be found a real scope for educational demonstrations. We note from the August report of the Shanghai Medical Officer of Health that the boys of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. have been doing a very useful little piece of work. The northern M.O. states:—"The Chinese Y.M.C.A. boys conducted a most praiseworthy, useful and much appreciated effort toward teaching Chinese people in the Settlement the special dangers from flies, rats, refuse and infected food—fundamentals of local sanitation. By means of a procession carrying models they drew special attention to the objects of their movement, and this was followed by lantern demonstrations in the markets and open air lectures and talks, which cannot but have had very good results. Previous to this the same boys had shown what they could do within a given area in getting people to clean up the immediate surroundings of their houses." That's a tip for our Hongkong Y.M.C.A. boys, if they feel like undertaking something in that direction. Our Medical Officer would undoubtedly say equally nice things about them.

K.C.C. CONCERT.

FIXED FOR THE 25TH INSTANT.

The hundreds of people who were looking forward to spending a jolly evening at the K.C.C. last Saturday evening, and were so disappointed by the weather, will be pleased to hear that the excellent programme arranged for that date will be gone through on Saturday, the 25th.

As previously arranged, the full Band of the Wills Regiment will perform a programme of music to suit all tastes, whilst the ladies and gentlemen who had kindly offered their services will also contribute to the evening's enjoyment.

Tickets purchased for the previous concert will be available on this occasion.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY MAN IS ACTUALLY WEAK AND APPARENTLY STRONG.—Emerson.

The French cruiser *Destrees* arrived in harbour at 10.15 this morning.

There was one non-fatal case of diphtheria reported yesterday, the sufferer being a Chinese.

A report that the body of the late Mr. R.O. Hutchison has been discovered in the Canton River was not confirmed on enquiries which we made this afternoon from the Water Police.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps is about to begin its winter training season, infantry drills commencing on Monday next.

The following Police team will meet the representatives of H.M.S. *Ambrose* in a football match at the Club's ground on Saturday:—Hillier, McWalter, Gerrard, Clark, Forbes, Mair, Alexander, Booker, Robertson, Condon, and Cargill.

We hear that the Kowloon-Canton Railway authorities have arranged for a train to leave Kowloon nightly at 5.30. This will be a great convenience to residents in the garden city area, by whom this re-arrangement is much appreciated.

Shortly after two o'clock this afternoon the Fire Brigade were called to Swatow Lane, in Wanchai. On arrival it was found that the chimney of house No. 5 was on fire. This was quickly extinguished without any damage being caused.

The Bandman Comedy Company is due here by the Gregory Apar on Friday, and will therefore be able to open at the advertised date—Saturday. The play being staged is "Nothing But the Truth," which is proving a big draw at Home and should fill the Theatre here. Booking is proceeding at Moutrie's.

A Chinese was this morning given three months by Mr. G.N. Orme on a conviction of larceny from Kowloon Tong. The records showed that the prisoner had been expelled from Singapore and forbidden to re-enter any British possession. He will therefore be banished from Hongkong at the termination of his sentence.

Two Japanese were this morning brought up before Mr. G.N. Orme by the Wanchai Police whose case against them was that they made themselves a nuisance to some Chinese girls. It was proved that a bottle of *sake* was found in the pocket of one of them, and this discovery explained their incapable state when they were brought to the Station by the Police. A fine of \$5 was imposed on each of the offenders.

The local branch of Thos. Cook and Son is in receipt of advice of the opening of the Company's new premises in Paris, situated in the Place de la Madeleine. The site of the new office is historic, for the Cafe Durand, a familiar feature of old Paris and a resort patronized by Alexandre Dumas and many other literary lions of his time, was situated there. This will now be Cook's principal office in Paris, instead of the office situated in the Place de l'Opera.

"Jacques of the Far North," which the Coronet is now showing, is an attractive production. It is a tale of the Great Far North, where men shedding off the trammels of civilization returned to the savage instincts of the Stone Age. Amongst these remnants of a better civilization there moves a noble soul whose generosity of character is indicated in his complete readiness to promote the happiness of others, even at the cost of his own happiness. A powerful play with the vast scenery of the North as a background, the production is well worth seeing. It is, we understand, being screened until Thursday.

NEWS FOR MOTORISTS. "There is a movement on foot to reward motorists for the part they played in the war by expunging all convictions against them prior to 1915," declared a solicitor in Brentford Police Court recently.

ROSEMARY AND RUE.

(BY "TONY")

WELL. The "Dry" movement is scarcely compatible with Hongkong's 1920 summer. Here's to a "wet" winter.

THE CAKE. The social and the political world is like a gigantic cake. With every country seeking a slice: And the Bolshevik on the make. But Britain failed to get her Kur; And Italy flumed for more; And there is a fly in the Irish pie.

In the shape of a civil war. And the States were deaf to the cry of the priest To favourably Seattle the warlike feast.

And what is the cause of it all? The war? Or was it that trouble was brewing before When the dainty was stirred in Greece? But when the Wrangel in Russia has been Settled. Perhaps it may then be seen That we'll all have a little piece.

WINTER TIME. The Ball season will soon be here. I do not mean dancing functions alone, for in addition to these gorgeous annuals there is football, cricket and tennis. That means that winter is coming. Then topees, bathing costumes and white clothes will simultaneously disappear with coffee ices and lemon squashes. Tweeds and serges will be resurrected from the dark sepulchres of closets and presses, and furs, redolent of moth balls, will be flaunted everywhere by their fair owners. Sweep-stake enthusiasts will begin to count their five dollar bills and sportsmen to dream of centuries and brilliantly scored goals. Most people in the summer time put their money on the winter and in the cold season they bank on the summer; so really it is a case of fifty fifty. Then it is best to take the seasons as they come and get the best you can out of them.

AMUSEMENT. People in Hongkong are really unenterprising in the matter of providing their own amusements. Everything must be ready-made for them. They seem to lack the necessary initiative in organising events for their own entertainment. They will raise a certain amount of enthusiasm for a time and then suddenly go cold. Even the Dramatic Society has apparently been shelved and lies dusty and almost forgotten in its concealment. A revival of such enjoyable musical comedies as "The Belle of New York" or "A Chinese Honeymoon" would be a refreshing change from modern reviews and comedies which visiting theatrical companies give us these days. In other countries the winter season brings immense activities in the forming or reviving of societies of all kinds. It matters not whether they are literary or debating societies or even occult circles, they all bring people together and make for that companionship and real good-fellowship which is so rarely seen out here. If there is the slightest disposition on the part of the people of Hongkong to create their own amusements there is an opportunity awaiting aspirant literary stars to shine in the intellectual firmament, by forming a literary society. There seems to be any amount of scope for the successful organising of such an interesting and beneficial undertaking. And it is certain, from the bright efforts we see in the columns of the local press, that members are simply waiting to be picked up. Here is the chance for lovers of writing to go ahead and form one of the most enjoyable of societies. When that is done there will be a revelling feast of poems and stories, articles and essays. For all we know there may be among us embryonic H. G. Wells and G. K. Chestertons. If so the good fortune is ours. Here's to literature and the light it gives to the people. The world would be a dark place indeed without it.

SWAT THE SOVIETS! There is a minority of workers in the world to-day who are seeking to establish a chain of Soviets in every country. And the great majority of people who have no desire for them stand helplessly by watching the system evolving into realisation. It is the old story of the few dominating the many. Now it is up to the majority to assert their strength.

RENT CLAIM.

"I AM GOING TO FIGHT HIM."

In the Summary Court this morning, before Justice Judge, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, there came up for hearing the suit of M. S. Mehta against China Lum, for the recovery of \$45, being rent due from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of the second floor of 24, Ice House Street, for the month of July.

Mr. A. Rowan appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leo d'Almada for the defendant.

The plaintiff, examined, stated that he was the tenant of 24, Ice House Street, and he sub-let the second floor to the defendant, whose tenancy commenced on 1st March last. There was no written lease but a verbal agreement that the defendant would pay \$45 a month in advance. The defendant paid his rent on 1st June, and on the 7th June the plaintiff sent the defendant a letter, which read as follows:—"I require the place for possession on July 31st. You have ample time to search for a house, and vacate by 31st July, 1920. Failing to comply with my request, as stated, the rent will be charged at the rate of \$90 a month." On the 8th June, the defendant went to the plaintiff and told him that he was willing to quit at once if the plaintiff would refund the rent for June. The plaintiff did not agree, and the defendant remained in occupation till 6th July, and paid no more rent. On 6th July, he left without notice. The plaintiff asked him for rent, and he replied that he was not going to pay two persons, meaning the new landlord and the plaintiff. On July 13th, the plaintiff caused a letter of demand to be sent to the defendant. Defendant never offered to pay the July rent. In the letter of demand the solicitor made a mistake.

Mr. d'Almada applied for an adjournment, which was opposed by Mr. Rowan.

On the questioning of the mistake, Mr. Rowan argued that even if it were admitted, that there was a mistake, it did not justify an adjournment.

His Lordship.—The mistake was admitted, when you came into Court.

Mr. Rowan.—The defendant came into my office and said—"I am going to fight him."

Mr. d'Almada.—Why should he give his cards away?

His Lordship.—I do not see how you can object to an adjournment.

Mr. d'Almada.—I am prepared to offer to pay in the money. I can give my personal security.

Mr. Rowan.—I want the money to be paid into Court.

Mr. d'Almada.—I withdraw my offer to pay the money into Court. I ask for a date. It is the grossest mistake between solicitors.

His Lordship fixed the 27th for the further hearing of the case.

and fight this system tooth and nail, by organising themselves into counter unions, societies and leagues. For it is only by organisation that the Soviet leaders are forming their plans and bringing them to success. And it is only by organisation that the majority can play them at their own game and defeat them morally or otherwise! Most people are as apathetic as flocks of sheep when danger is the most pressing, and it is then that they need the stimulant of organisation. From the meeting places of leagues and clubs every member who has the slightest literary ability should utilise it by persistently writing to the press. Fight the system by conversing on the subject here, there and everywhere, pointing out the menace. It should be made a governmental question and meetings of condemnation be held. If the Soviets eventually rule us personal ambition will be destroyed, private property large or small, will vanish, and those cherished plans for the future, which you have mapped out for yourself and your family, will come to nought. The rosy dream of spending your old days in a rose covered cottage where you can potter around the fowls and the little garden, or the business you are assiduously building up or the hundred and one ideas that have become a pleasure and a right will be shattered when the Soviet becomes an established fact. And unless you desire to lose the dignity of individual freedom and pass under the tyranny of ultra officialdom lend your voice and your pen in sounding the alarm that will bring about the organisation necessary to deal with the brute.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The choice by Viscount Stuart of an American bride concerns one of the most famous of Scots-Ulster families. The Stewarts are descended from Robert II., King of Scots, and the barony of Castle Stuart goes back to James I. One of his sons went over to Tyrone and founded a new family in Ireland, which became Earls of Castle Stewart at a time when peerages were plentiful in Ireland in connection with the establishment of the Union. Lord Stuart's elder brother fell in action in September 1915 in that "push" which brought mourning to so many great families.

Among the curiosities in war memorials, which those who come after us will wonder at, is surely that unveiled on the walls of the Liverpool-street Station recently to the men of East Anglia. It is true (writes a correspondent) that this station is the London terminus of the railway that serves the counties of East Anglia. But would Scotland be content to set up her war memorial at Euston, or the men of Devon to place theirs at Paddington? And it would be a bold man who would suggest an Irish war memorial at Holyhead or Fishguard, on the grounds that the mail boats arrive there from Ireland.

Of the many historic associations attached to the houses on the Tichborne estate perhaps most memorable is that Benjamin Disraeli was born at what is now 22, Theobalds-road, and was in 1804 6, King's-road. There are rival claimants to the distinction, and Lord Beaconsfield was not quite sure. But the researches of the late Sir Laurence Gomme made it certain that this was the house occupied by Isaac D'Israeli, the statesman's father, for 15 years after his marriage in 1802. Accordingly, on the hundredth anniversary of Disraeli's birth in 1904 a tablet was affixed to No. 22 proclaiming this fact. The house, like most of its neighbours, is now occupied by a firm of solicitors.

An almost incredible story is told in the *Imperial Commerce*, where "Flaneur" asserts as a true incident the meeting at a dinner-party of two Cabinet Ministers. During the dinner one of them asked another guest the name of the gentleman sitting on the left of the vice-chairman. The person thus inquired about was, declares "Flaneur," the other Cabinet Minister. The raconteur caps his own story with a better. Once, when dining between two Ministers in the Balkans, he missed his watch, and appealed to the Premier, who recovered the watch, adding, "but the Attorney-General doesn't know I've got it." The obvious moral is that Balkan statesmen know each other very well.

Lord Radnor, who has just made a handsome gift to Folkestone, makes, by his ancestry, an interesting link in international commerce. The Des Bouveries were substantial Low Country people, with a chateau near Lille, and one of them married in the sixteenth century the niece of an opulent silk merchant, of Frankfurt. Husband and wife settled at Canterbury in 1568, when England was a safer place than Flanders, and his great-grandson became one of the great "Turkey" merchants of London, was created a baronet, and married the sole heiress of a fellow merchant. His son followed his example in marrying an heiress, and his estates went to a younger brother, created Viscount Folkestone in 1747.

A new idea for saving words was hit upon by the writer of an "agony ad" in a daily paper recently, the chief phrases being: "Willu dine? Give dates sein." One might write friend, "Willu meetme atuston ifa findu have time." But there is, unfortunately, a Postmaster-General to consider, and his interests are rather to make us spend more on our telegrams than to encourage ingenious methods of sending two words for the price of one. A journalist who in telegraphing "copy" containing quotations generally finishes up the quotation with the one word "unquote." Instead of the two words "end quotation," and one has known even this innocent time and money-saving device around the right-out double of a post-office clerk.

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KHIVA	9,000	24th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
NANKIN	6,900	8th Oct.	M'les. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	7,000	21st Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th Sept.	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thurs- day Island Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
ST. ALBANS	4,300	8th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ST. ALBANS	4,500	17 Sept. 4 p.m.	Moji & Kobe.
G. APCAR	4,600	18 Sept. 3 p.m.	Shanghai & Japan.
TORILLA	5,200	21st Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
KASHGAR	9,000	22nd Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.

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Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 8th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 20th Sept., at noon.

TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 4th Oct., at noon.

MINHIMA MARU ... Friday, 15th Oct., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 23rd October.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

MORIOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th October.

NEW YORK via Panama.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Sailing from Kobe 26th September.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TUSA MARU ... Sailing from Singapore Beginning of October.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Beginning of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOMINRA MARU ... Sunday, 3rd October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HADO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHUN-I MARU ... Monday, 20th September.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java	in port	20th Sept.	Shanghai.
Tjibeboel	Japan	in port	17th Sept.	Java.
Tjimanoeck	Java	20th Sept.	26th Sept.	Yokohama.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java	in port	18th Sept.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

via Suez or Panama canal at owners' option.

S.S. "ECREMONT CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 20th September.

VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

about middle November.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 5th October.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 7th November.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "HOKUTO M." sailing on or about 19th Oct.

S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 30th Oct.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 15th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIEN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and APCAR Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	25th Sept.	1st Oct.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"MATOPPO"	15th October.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONG KONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. VINITA	Oct. 10	S.S. VINITA	Oct. 13
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Nov. 1	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Nov. 4
S.S. WEST MONTOP	Dec. 1	S.S. WEST MONTOP	Dec. 4

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICE: KOWLOON, HONGKONG.

KOWLOON, HONGKONG.

SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

Prince's Building, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Fri. 17th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 17th Sept. at 2 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kuangsang	Fri. 17th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Tues. 21st Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Tues. 21st Sept. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Sat. 25th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yaisang	Tues. 28th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about 17th Sept.

at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about 25th Sept.

at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Teian	19th Sept. at d'light.
AMOI, SHAI & PUKOW	Shanlung	21st Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	21st Sept. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	23rd Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Loaded in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong Sept. 16, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maheong	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 17th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Maiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 21st Sept. at 2 p.m.
Maibong	W. C. Passmore	FRI. 24th Sept. at 2 p.m.

(Calling at Amoy for Passenger only.)

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"AJAX" via Suez 30th Sept.

"CITY OF DUNKIRK" via Suez 5th Oct.

• Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OF THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO.

CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Bangkok the s.s. KAN-CHOW arrived yesterday with 1,500 tons of general merchandise.—Mooring C 17.

The Blue Funnel STENTOR arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool with 3,000 tons for Hongkong and 3,000 tons for the North.

The s.s. AJAX came in this morning from Birkenhead with 1,017 tons of cotton goods, steel, iron, etc. for the Colony and 4,344 tons of similar goods for Shanghai and the North. She brought 123 bags of mails.—Mooring Holt's Wharf.

The s.s. ST. ALBANS (Captain G.L. Smith) arrived this morning from Melbourne with 3,000 tons of coal and general cargo for Hongkong and a thousand tons for elsewhere. Her passengers totalled 34 first-class, 6 second, 55 deck and 41 third class. She had 35 bags of mails on board.

From Middlesboro' the N.Y.K.'s SADO M. brought yesterday a general cargo and 590 packages of mails.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

From Seattle via Manila the U.S.S.B.'s DEVEL delivered here this morning 800 tons of hemp.

CLEARANCE AND

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. JEYPORE left this morning for London with 675 tons of through cargo.

The SINKIANG left at noon today for Shanghai with a thousand tons of general cargo.

The TENKO M. left under ballast yesterday afternoon for Keelung.

The PHAN SAMUD left under ballast this morning at 8 o'clock for Hongkong.

The DRUFAR, also left this morning at 11 o'clock under ballast for Saigon via Swatow.

The s.s. HUICHOW, left this morning for Tientsin with 1,500 tons.

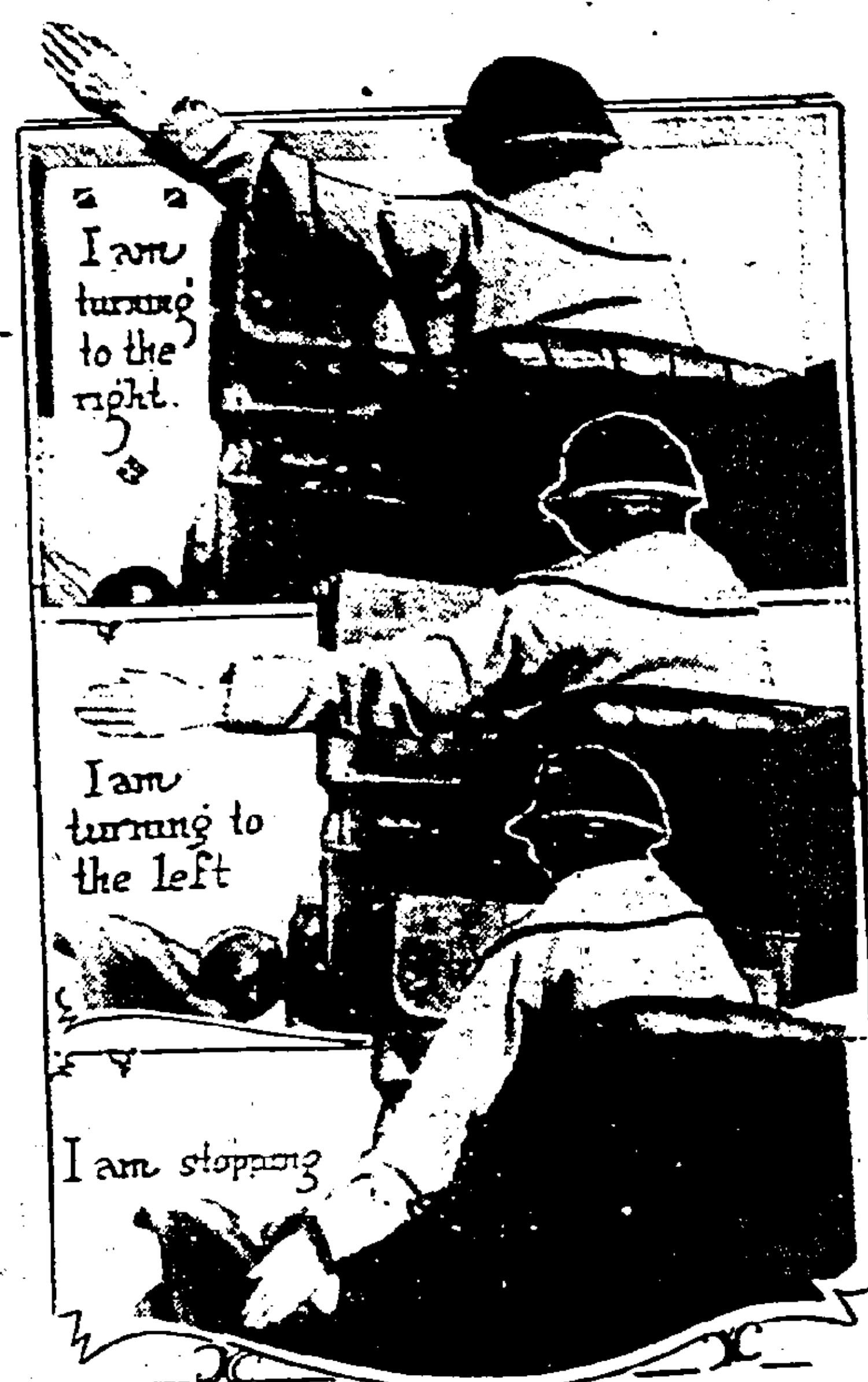
The s.s. PEMBROKESHIRE, left at 5 p.m. yesterday for Kobe via Shanghai with a through general cargo.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



WARSAW - FROM THE AIR.

This aerial photograph of Warsaw, capital of Poland, shows the great, domed Russian church (center) and the business districts of the city, which stretch out from the center in all directions.



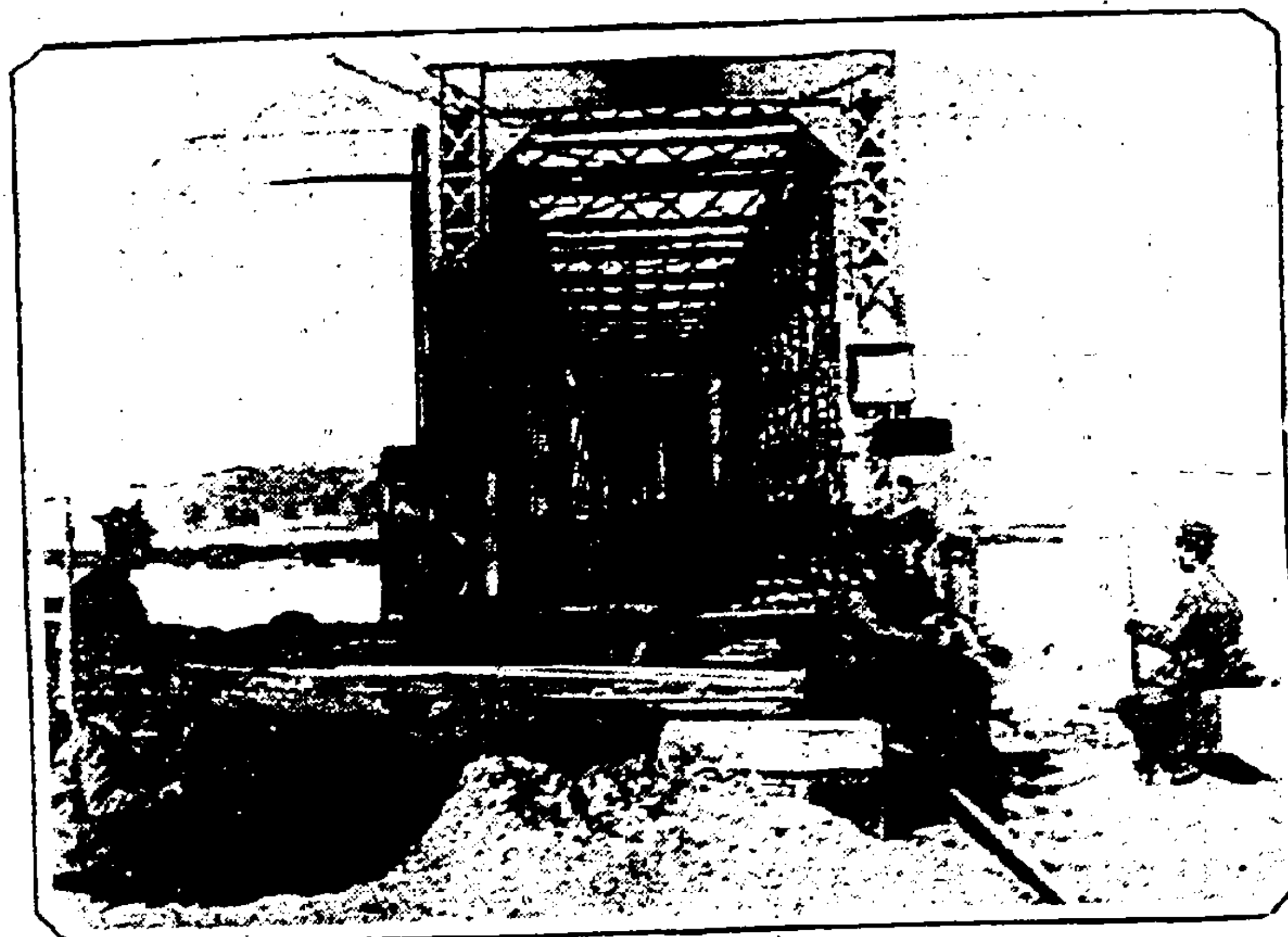
MOTOR SIGNALS.

A California motor driver's "hand-out" to the man behind, indicating turn or stop. State officials have reckoned that this signal system, enforced by law, has saved innumerable accidents.



U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Governor Cox is here seen heading a Democratic parade in the States.



POLES WRECK BRIDGES.

How the Poles have wrecked bridges leading to Warsaw from the east in the effort to stem the westward rush of the Bolshevik armies, is shown by this photograph. The railroad tracks have been ripped up and the bridge-end blockaded by logs and excavations. Polish soldiers are on guard.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

There Seems To Be a Difference of Opinion.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established
America 1841 Europe 1891.

HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP	GLASGOW	NICE
BARCELONA	HAMBURG	PARIS
BERLIN	HAVRE	PETROGRAD
BORDEAUX	KOBE	ROTTERDAM
BREMEN	LIVERPOOL	ROME
BRUSSELS	LONDON	SOUTHAMPTON
BUENOS AIRES	LUCERNE	SHANGHAI
CHRISTIANIA	MANILA	STOCKHOLM
COBLENZ	MARSEILLES	TORONTO
COPENHAGEN	MONTREAL	VALPARISO
GENOA	NAPLES	YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAWSHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:—

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Custom Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.
Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Francs, Pesos, Taels and Yen currencies.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong.BARS OF GOLD FROM
SEA BED.

TO STOP DUELS.

WORK ON THE LAURENTIE.

Londonderry, Aug. 1. The Admiralty salvage steamer Racer, that floating mass of pumps, cables, winches, electrical machinery, oxygen chambers, and what not, left the Forth this evening after coaling, and started back to Lough Swilly to resume operations four miles off the Donegal coast, where the wreck of the Laurentie lies 25 fathoms down.

The crew confess that it has been a disappointing quest this season. Practically no bullion has been secured so far, beyond four or five bars, each representing £1,500, pre-war value. But the British Admiralty diver is no pessimist, and the Racer has a picked team of 10 divers on board, big fellows who have walked on the bottom of many oceans. In charge are two officer divers who hold the record for depth work, each having gone down 35 fathoms, the most extreme depth at which divers can work, and then only for a few minutes at a time.

At 35 fathoms, one of the men explained, the work is not so exhausting, but while a man can be lowered to this depth in less than half a minute it requires half an hour to raise him without risk of collapse, so gradually must his lungs and blood be brought back to normal pressure. At the Laurentie's depth you can see about 18ft, all round you, except in muddy water, when you have to content yourself with seeing about three or four feet.

Conditions of diving have been greatly improved in recent years. For instance, you now have a telephone wire in the tube through which air is pumped down. It is no longer necessary to depend upon signals conveyed by tugging a rope. You can tell the men on dock exactly what you want and how you feel. Another improvement has been the sending down of air by electrically-driven pumps, which give absolute steadiness of supply.

Discussing the causes of this year's disappointing haul of gold, the diver explained that when the Racer resumed operations about three months ago, the diver found that within some had practically

COURT FOR DISPUTES OF
HONOUR.

Several deputies, including General de Casteleau and the Abbe Lemire, pleaded before the French Chamber recently a Bill for the suppression of duels in France.

The proposed law will institute a sort of compulsory arbitration court for all sorts of disputes concerning honour.

Duels will be strictly forbidden and duellists liable to imprisonment varying from one month to one year. In the case of one of the adversaries being killed the responsible duellist would be sent to prison for five years.

The proposed Bill also provides for severe punishment for the seconds.

undone the work carried out last year. About 250 tons of metal, hull or deck plates had fallen on the main objective of the divers—namely, the strongroom. All this accumulation had first to be cleared away, which meant that each separate piece had to be hitched into slings, hoisted clear of the bottom, carried a considerable distance, and dropped into deep water—a tedious business. About 50 tons of obstruction have still to be dealt with before the gold can be reached.

Even then the difficulties will not be at an end, for so shapeless has the hull become now under the pressure of the water that the divers can do little more than guess where the stem and where the stern lies, and where exactly the contents of the strong-room may be looked for. The strong-room itself has collapsed; this is proved by the fact that bars of gold have been found separately. But, once the base metal is out of the way, the Racer's big 18in. sand pump will do the rest, and the divers still hope to get the balance of the Laurentie's millions above water before the end of September. The weather, so far, has been greatly against this year's work. At one period nothing could be done for a stretch of 10 days, for when the ground swell becomes heavy, diving has to be suspended, owing to the risk of the air-tube suddenly snapping an excessive strain, and snapping.

IS JAPAN GUARDIAN OF
CHINA?BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DIPLOMATS CONFER.

New York, July 28.—British and American diplomats met at the state Department yesterday in a conference which, it is believed, will have an important bearing on the differences expected to arise over anti-Japanese legislation in California and the efforts of Japan to extend her authority over China.

Those who took part in the conference were Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State; Mr. Roland Morris, American Ambassador to Japan; Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States; and Sir Bieley Alston, British Minister to China, who is on his way to England.

One of the subjects discussed, it is understood, bore directly on the maintenance of friendly relations between this country and Japan, which are likely to be affected by the referendum to be taken in California in November on the question of the repeal of legislation that permits Japanese to acquire title to land in that State, and on the anti-Japanese sentiment and legislation in British Columbia, Australia and New Zealand.

THE 1917 AGREEMENT.
The general situation in the Far East, as it affects the interests of Great Britain and the United States, was also considered at length.

It is understood here that Great Britain sympathizes with the American contention that the Lansing-Ishii agreement entered into in 1917 did not give Japan a hand with respect to China or recognize that Japan was the guardian of China in an application of a Far Eastern Monroe doctrine to that country, as Japan argues it does.

It is asserted in Washington that the enormous construction placed upon it by the Tokyo Government is due to faulty translation of the agreement into Japanese.

WHERE WHISTLING IS
FORBIDDEN.

AN "IRRITATING NOISE."

Agaña (Guam), June 26. Whistling is prohibited in the city of Agaña under penalty of a five-dollar fine by order of Captain Gilmer, governor of Guam and commandant of the United States naval station here. His order reads:

The practice of whistling is an entirely unnecessary and irritating noise, which must be discontinued.

It is, therefore, ordered and decreed that no person shall whistle within the limits of the city of Agaña.

The penalty for a violation of this order shall be an executive fine not to exceed 5 dollars.

Captain Gilmer has absolute authority in making the laws of Guam, this perhaps being the only United States possession where one man has this power.

Reuter.

[Agaña is the capital of Guam, which is one of the Ladrone Islands in the Pacific. The population of Agaña at the last census was over 6,000.]

HIMRODS
Gives Instant Relief
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
NASAL CATARRH, OR
ORDINARY COUGH.

PATENT FOR 30 YEARS
Sold in size by all Chemists and Druggists
throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China
47 and 48 Cantonment Road Central, Hongkong.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—
Palmitag Kremlit from Shanghai.

Limchings, from Amoy.
William, Dupee Transport President Grant c/o American Consulate, from Tokyo.
Dashkoff Pakside Commercial Company Tobolsk, from Vladivostok.
Toksinghang from Shanghai.
Yuetai from Shanghai.
Starice, from Kobe.
Brandenburg Furkwoiki, from Vladivostok.
Chengtonghoi, 16 Morrison Hill Road, from Peking.

N. LUND.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Chapeau Freres, from Djibouti.
Cronc care Netherlands Trading Society, from Amsterdam.
Crown Seamen's Institute, from Sydney.
Dallas St. Stephen's College, from Leeds.
Standard, from Calcutta.
Ursulina, Hongkong Printing Press, from Shanghai.

M. E. F. AIREY.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1920.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1920.

NTY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
1. Upper Reservoir	100.00	100.00
2. Lower Reservoir	95.00	95.00
3. Middle Reservoir	90.00	90.00
4. Small Reservoir	85.00	85.00
5. Deep Reservoir	80.00	80.00
6. Shallow Reservoir	75.00	75.00
7. Wetland	70.00	70.00
8. Pond	65.00	65.00
9. Stream	60.00	60.00
10. Lake	55.00	55.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Storage
1. Upper Reservoir	100.00
2. Lower Reservoir	95.00
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4. Small Reservoir	85.00
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4. Small Reservoir	85.00
5. Deep Reservoir	80.00
6. Shallow Reservoir	75.00
7. Wetland	70.00
8. Pond	65.00
9. Stream	60.00
10. Lake	55.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Storage
1. Upper Reservoir	100.00
2. Lower Reservoir	95.00
3. Middle Reservoir	90.00
4. Small Reservoir	85.00
5. Deep Reservoir	80.00
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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK
Capital \$4,000,000. Surplus \$1,100,000.
Head Office, New York U.S.A.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI PEKING
TIENTSIN HANKOW
MANILA CANTON
CHANGSHA

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travelers Cheques, sold by us payable throughout the world.

N. E. MULLEN,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital, \$60,000,000.00
Paid up Capital, 12,379,800.00
Reserve Funds, 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 2021
Connaught Road Central
Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers—Irrving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.
Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months 3% per annum
For 6 months 4% per annum
For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYEE PFI

Manager.

THE BANK OF EASTASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund, 200,000.00

Undivided Profits over \$400,000

Directors.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fong Wei Tung, Chairman.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the rate of 3% per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

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For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

NOTICES.



Sold in Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes & in
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

MAGNUMS

in Air-tight Tins of 50's.

Obtainable at all Stores.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	330
East Asia	115
Marine Insurance.	
Cantons	370
North China	153
Unions	186
Yangtze	33
Far Eastern	20
Fire Insurance.	
China Fire	128
H. K. Fire	318
Shipping.	
Douglas	85
H.K. Steamboats	234
Indos (Pref.)	18
Indos (Def.) L. R.	208
Shells	155
Ferries	242
Refineries.	
Sugars	216
Malabons	55
Mining.	
Kailash	110
Langkats	16
Shanghai Loans	16
S'hai Explorations	130
Rauba	20
Tranohs	20
Ural Caspians	20
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	86
K. Docks	150
S'hai Docks	124
N. Engineering	27
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	109
H.K. Hotel	141
H. K. Land	115
H. K. Estate	790
K. Loan Land	37
L. Reclamations	140
West Point	52
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo	560
Kung Yik	52
Lau Kung Mow	183
Oriental	270
S'hai Cottons	132
Yangtzepeeps	132
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	835
China Borneo	540
Do. Light	540
China Providents	184
Dairy Farms	30
Electric H. K.	30
Electric Macao	30
Hongkong Ropes	60
Hk. Tramways	60
Peak Trans. old	60
Do. new	60
Steam Laundries	10
Steel Foundries	14
Water-works	14
Watsons	1280
Wm. Powell	35
Wisnians	85
Kowloon Wharf	85

NOTICES.

**MITSUBISHI SHON
KAISHA, LTD.**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF
YAMAGUCHI, OCHI, MURAKI, KIMURA,
YOSHIMOTO, INOUE, KAWABATA, SATO,
SHINKEI, KAWADA, KAWAMURA, KIMURA,
KAWABATA, KAWABATA, KAWABATA.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.
BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTSU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,
TSINGTAO, TSNANFU, HANKOW,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK &
SEATTLE.

Cable Address—"IWASAKISAL"
Code—AL, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bantley.

AGENCY FOR:—THE MITSUBISHI
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KOMURA, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street Hongkong.

TIDE TABLE.

13th to 19th Sept. 1920.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
13th	10 15	4 15	18th	10 15	4 15
14th	10 15	4 15	19th	10 15	4 15
15th	10 15	4 15			
16th	10 15	4 15			
17th	10 15	4 15			

Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1920.

in morning & afternoon.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL, FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.



SOLE AGENT
MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG

ENTERTAINMENTS.

TEL. No. 1743 **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.



PRESENTS
MITCHELL LEWIS
"JACQUES OF THE SILVER NORTH"

6 parts.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

PARAMOUNT

HAZEL DAWN

"THE MASQUERADERS"

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
HOTEL MANSIONS.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate
Rates. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Hotel Launch Meets All Steamers.

Telephone 812.

MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morris, at
100, Queen Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication
with Cap Rock is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are
closed 15 minutes earlier than the
times given below unless other-
wise stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per GREGORY AP-
CAR, 17th Sept.
Japan and Shanghai—Per
YOKOHAMA MARU, 19th
Sept.
Bombay—Per SHIN-I MARU,
19th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

*Straits and *Bangkok—Per
MELVILLE DOLLAR, 11
a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta &
Aden—Per KUMSANG,
noon
Touane—Per KWAI WAH,
3 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per ST.
ALBANS, 3 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO
MARU, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
AJAX, 3 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per
STENTOR, 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard—Per CHUEN ON,
5 p.m.
Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per
CHONGVA, 5 p.m.
Java and Port Moresby via
Batavia—Per BORNEO M.,
9 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG
SANG, 1 p.m.
Java and Port Moresby via
Batavia—Per TJILEBOET,
11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—
Per LOONG, 1 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 16th, 12th, 35th.—Pressure
has decreased considerably over
Japan, a depression being central
in the vicinity of Tokyo; it has
decreased slightly elsewhere.
Gradients are shallow over the
major portion of the area.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24
hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day,
0.00 inch. Total since January
1st, 90.67 inches, against an
average of 71.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

*District Forecast:
Westerly
or variable
winds,
moderate;
fair.

1 Hongkong to Gap
Rock
2 Formosa Channel
3 South coast of
China between
H.K. & Hainan.
4 South coast of
China between
H.K. & Hainan.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 16.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.81	29.78	29.75
Temperature	87	77	85
Humidity	69	93	75
Wind Direction	w.	calm.	w.
Wind Force	2	0	2
Weather	b	c	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air			
Temperature on the	15th	87	
Lowest open air			
Temperature on the	16th	77	
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 16, 1920.			
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.			